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CHEMIA COARTATA;

OR,

THE KEY TO MODERN CHEMISTRY.

BY

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FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL, A MONTREAL.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, by
A. H. KOLLMYER, A. M., M. D., in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

P R E F A C E .

THE present work on Modern Chemistry has been written and published in the hope that it will prove useful to all who, from business occupation or from any other circumstance, may not have sufficient time at their disposal to consult those more voluminous works which have already contributed so much towards the advancement and improvement of this branch of Science. The main object of the author has been to compress into as small a space as possible everything is actually required to of style to simplicity of

C O R R I G E N D A .

Page 6, line 1st, *for non-metallic compounds* and their more important compounds, *read non-metallic elements, &c.*

Page 16, line 16, NH_3 (Ammonia) ought to have been described at page 10 as one of the compounds of Nitrogen.

Page 52, line 7, *for Didynium, read Didymium.*

Page 70, line 1, *for tallic, read metallic.*

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modern system;
us easily refresh their

~~This should time and experience prove that it has helped to point out the landmarks which guide the student on his journey through this intricate but interesting study, or that it has served to stimulate him to a more thorough investigation of this noble science, then it will have fully accomplished the desire of~~

THE AUTHOR.

MONTRÉAL, November, 1875.

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The tabular form here adopted is with few exceptions original and affords many advantages, independent of its being more easily remembered and more readily understood.

It will be found to be especially adapted to the wants of

1. Students intending to present themselves for examinations ;
2. Persons who have learned the *old* notation and wish to become acquainted with the *modern system* ;
3. Those who desire to keep themselves posted on this subject, and who can thus easily refresh their memories without doing so at the expense of their other engagements ;

And should time and experience prove that it has helped to point out the landmarks which guide the student on his journey through this intricate but interesting study, or that it has served to stimulate him to a more thorough investigation of this noble science, then it will have fully accomplished the desire of

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CHEMIA COARTATA;

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THE KEY TO MODERN CHEMISTRY.

CHEMISTRY is that branch of the natural sciences which investigates the nature and properties of all bodies entering into the composition of the universe. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies, and studies the force or power by virtue of which every combination is effected.

All bodies are divided in Chemistry into *Compound* and *Simple* :—A *Compound body* can be separated into two or more simple ones; a *Simple body* cannot. The simple bodies are called *Elements*, and are 6' in number. Some of these are *Gaseous*, viz. Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, and perhaps Fluorine; two only are liquid, viz. Bromine and Mercury; and the remaining 58 are solid; the last (solids) are generally divided into *Non-Metallic* and *Metallic*. All the elements are described under the name of *Inorganic Chemistry*, in contradistinction to a large number of complicated compounds, many of which exist naturally in plants and in animals, called *Organic*.

The elementary bodies are represented in chemical *formule* and *equations*, by certain characters termed *Symbols*. The symbol not only represents the substance specified, but also a certain amount of that element, that is, its combining quantity or *atomic weight* as it is more properly called; thus, O stands, not only simply for Oxygen, but also denotes that there are 16 parts of it in the compound, or if there be more, the fact is made evident by the addition of a small figure (called the *co-efficient*) placed immediately under the symbol, thus, O_2 , O_3 , meaning twice or thrice 16, that is, 32 and 48 parts, for it is an established law in chemistry that all substances unite in only one proportion, or in multiples of that proportion. Take for instance Oxygen, which unites only in quantities as represented by the figures 16, 32, 48, 64, &c., (multiples of 16) and never in smaller quantities; and Nitrogen, as 14, 28, 42, 56, &c., all multiples of 14, which is its atomic weight.

The following table represents the sixty-four elementary bodies, with their appropriate symbols and atomic weights:—

No.	NAME.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.	No.	NAME.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.
1	Aluminum.....	Al	27.4	33	Molybdenum.....	Mo	96
2	Antimony (Stibium).....	Sb	122	34	Nickel.....	Ni	58.8
3	Arsenic.....	As	75	35	Niobium.....	Nb	94
4	Barium.....	Ba	137	36	Nitrogen.....	N	14
5	Beryllium.....	Be	9.4	37	Osmium.....	Os	199.2
6	Bismuth.....	Bi	210	38	Oxygen.....	O	16
7	Boron.....	B	11	39	Palladium.....	Pd	106.6
8	Bromine.....	Br	80	40	Phosphorus.....	P	31
9	Cadmium.....	Cd	112	41	Platinum.....	Pt	197.4
10	Cæsium.....	Cs	133	42	Potassium (Kalium).....	K	39.1
11	Calcium.....	Ca	40	43	Rhodium.....	Rh	104.4
12	Carbon.....	C	12	44	Rubidium.....	Rb	85.4
13	Cerium.....	Ce	92	45	Ruthenium.....	Ru	104.4
14	Chlorine.....	Cl	35.5	46	Selenium.....	Se	79.4
15	Chromium.....	Cr	52.2	47	Silicium.....	Si	28
16	Cobal.....	Co	58.8	48	Silver (Argentum).....	Ag	108
17	Copper (Cuprum).....	Cu	63.4	49	Sodium (Natrium).....	Na	23
18	Didymium.....	D	95	50	Strontium.....	Sr	8.76
19	Erbium.....	E	112.6	51	Sulphur.....	S	32
20	Fluorine.....	F	19	52	Tantalum.....	Ta	182
21	Gold (Aurum).....	Au	197	53	Tellurium.....	Te	128
22	Hydrogen.....	H	1	54	Terbium?.....	Tb	—
23	Indium.....	In	74	55	Thallium.....	Tl	204
24	Iodine.....	I	127	56	Thorium.....	T	15.7
25	Iridium.....	Ir	198	57	Tin (Stannum).....	Sn	118
26	Iron (Ferrum).....	Fe	56	58	Titanium.....	Ti	50
27	Lanthanum.....	La	93.6	59	Tungsten (Wolfram).....	W	184
28	Lead (Plumbum).....	Pb	207	60	Uranium.....	U	120
29	Lithium.....	Li	7	61	Vanadium.....	V	51.2
30	Magnesium.....	Mg	24	62	Yttrium.....	Y	61.7
31	Manganese.....	Mn	35	63	Zinc.....	Zn	65.2
32	Mercury (Hydrargyrum).....	Hg	200	64	Zirconium.....	Zr	89.6

The smallest quantity to which a body can be reduced is called *an atom*; it must therefore be regarded as a definite quantity; moreover, the atoms of all bodies are of the same size, yet they are found to differ greatly in weight; and, if the atom of Hydrogen be taken as the standard of comparison, and is counted to weigh one, then the atom of Oxygen will be found to weigh 16, that of Nitrogen 14, and that of Sulphur 32, &c.; hence, these numbers are called the *atomic weights*. An atom is the smallest quantity that can enter into combination with another element.

But an atom cannot exist alone as such, *it must be united with another atom*, and the two (or more as is often the case) then constitute a *molecule*; thus, O, H, & N are atoms, and can combine with other bodies, but, if free, then they combine with one of their own atoms, and *really exist*, as O₂, H₂ and N₂, that is, as molecules. An atom combining with another, forms a molecule, whether the element be the same or not; thus, H and H form one molecule of Hydrogen; H and Cl form one molecule of Hydrochloric acid; and H, C and N form one molecule of Hydrocyanic acid. In other words, one atom cannot exist alone, it must be combined with something else, and if no other presents itself, for which it has a stronger attraction, it will unite with another atom of itself and form a molecule. A molecule on the other hand, may consist of 2, 3, 4, or more atoms, as seen in a molecule of water H₂O, (here are 3 atoms), of Ammonia NH₃ (4 atoms) &c.

Yet, though atoms combine in certain definite proportions, it has been ascertained that their powers of replacing one another in compound bodies vary greatly; thus, *one* atom of Oxygen will replace *two* atoms of Hydrogen in any compound; while one atom of Nitrogen will take the place of *three* of Hydrogen; and an atom of Carbon displaces *four* of Hydrogen or *two* of Oxygen. This has led to their being arranged into groups that will show their power of replacing each other in chemical compounds;—this is called their *Quantivalence*. Thus, the elementary atoms are divided into *Monivalent* or *Monads*; *Divalents* or *Dyads*; *Trivalents* or *Triads*; *Tetravalents* or *Tetrads*, &c.; and the elements are said to be *Monatomic*, *Diatomeric*, *Triatomic*—*Tetratomic*, &c., according to the number of Hydrogen atoms which one atom of each can replace, for the atom H is taken as the standard for comparison and is the typical monad.

The quantivalence of an element is usually expressed by Roman numerals placed after the symbol, thus, H^I (monad), O^{II} (dyad) N^{III} (triad), C^{IV} (tetrad), &c., and it is of the utmost importance that the quantivalence of each atom should be constantly kept in mind, in studying the numerous chemical decompositions as they present themselves, in order that the changes that take place should be thoroughly understood, as the numerals are generally omitted. Roman numerals are used for this purpose, so that they should not be confounded with the ordinary co-efficients which are placed either under or before the atom; thus, O₂, N₃, or 2O and 3N.

The laws regulating chemical combinations are the following :—

1st. The law of *Constant proportion*.—The same substance always contains the same elements united in the same proportion.

2nd. The law of *Multiple proportion*.—When one body combines with another in several proportions, the higher proportions are always multiples of the first or lowest.

3rd. The law of *Reciprocal proportion*.—If two bodies unite with a third, the proportions in which they combine with that third body are measures or multiples of the proportion in which they combine with each other.

The combining quantity of a compound body is the sum of the combining proportions of its constituents ; thus, take water (H_2O) we get 2 for Hydrogen and 16 for Oxygen, = (equals) 18, which is the combining quantity of that fluid ; and HNO_3 , Nitric Acid would be 1 for the Hydrogen, 14 for Nitrogen, 3 times 16 of Oxygen = (equals) 48, would prove 63 as its combining proportion, which is correct.

Nomenclature.—When one atom of an element unites with the atom of another, in several proportions, distinctive names are given to the compounds so formed ; thus, we might have with a metal and oxygen M_2O , MO , M_2O_3 , MO_2 , MO_3 , &c., and these are distinguished as *suboxide*, *monoxide*, *sesquioxide*, *dioxide*, *trioxide* and *tetroxide* respectively ; the compound resulting being always called an *ide*. If Chlorine, Iodine, Sulphur, or, in fact, any non-metallic element were substituted for the Oxygen, then Chlorides, Iodides, and Sulphides would be formed, which might be either sub-, mono-, sesqui-, di-, tri-, or tetrasulphides, according to the number of atoms of each united with one of the metal.

If two acids are formed with one element, then the name of the higher terminates in *ic*, and the lower in *ous* ; as Sulphuric, Sulphurous, Nitric, Nitrous, &c.

There are two methods of ascertaining the composition of any substance ; these are :—

1st. *By Synthesis*, or forming the substance by bringing the elements of which it is composed together by appropriate means.

2nd. *By Analysis*, or decomposing the body and separating it into its simple elements. The latter may be of two kinds :—

(a) *Qualitative Analysis*, which merely finds out the ingredients, and,

(b) *Quantitative Analysis*, which ascertains the amount of each ingredient present.

A *Chemical Formula* represents a molecule either of an element or of a compound. It has four functions :—

1st. It indicates at a glance the names of the elements in a molecule.

2nd. Its symbol or symbols, together with a small figure attached to the foot of any symbol, show the number of atoms in a molecule.

3rd. It stands for a constant weight of a compound, the molecular weight, that is, the sum of the weights of the atoms in a molecule.

4th. It represents two volumes of the substance in a state of gas or vapor. In the case of bodies that cannot be volatilized, this statement is only probably correct.

A volume means a measure. The combining volumes of all elementary gases are equal, excepting those of Phosphorus and Arsenic which are only half those of the other elements in the gaseous state, and those of Mercury and Cadmium which are double those of the other elements.

A Chemical Equation or a Chemical Diagram is a collection of formulæ and symbols, so placed on paper as to form a picture or illustration of the state of things *before* and *after* that attack of molecules on each other, which results in the formation of new substances.

A Chemical Compound is one in which definite weights of constituents have combined, and during combination have undergone an entire change of properties. A "compound," in pharmacy, is an intimate mixture of substances, but still only a mixture; it is not a chemical compound, the ingredients have not entered into chemical union or combination.

A Solid is a substance, the molecules of which are more or less immobile, though probably not in absolute contact.

A Liquid is a substance whose molecules move so freely about each other that it readily assumes and retains the form of any vessel in which it is placed.

A Gas is a substance, the molecules of which are so far apart that they seem to have lost all attraction for each other, and indeed to have acquired the property of repulsion to such an extent that they are only prevented from receding to a still greater extent by the pressure of surrounding matter.

Gravity means simply weight; but *specific gravity* means *relative weight*, or weight compared to a standard. *Air* is taken as the standard of comparison for gases, and *water* for liquids and solids; but only because they are more convenient and always at hand; anything else would serve the purpose as well, but might not be so easily procured. Lately, *Hydrogen*, being the lightest of all known substances, has been proposed as the standard, and much can be said in favor of its adoption. *Density* means the comparative mass, and is often used synonymously with *specific gravity*, as they bear such a close relationship, (for weight depends on the amount of the mass) though their meaning is in reality altogether different.

Note.—An acute accent is often used in this work to represent the word acid; thus, *Sulphurio'*, *Nitrio'*, *Phosphorio'*, &c.

NON-METALLIC COMPOUNDS AND

SUBSTANCE.	SYNOMYS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Oxygen.	Empyreal air. Dephlogisticated air.	Disc. in 1774 by Scheele and Priestley. Forms 1-5th of air, " 8-9ths of water. " 2-3rds of earth.	(1) Mercuric Oxide. (2) Manganese dioxide. (3) Potassium Chlorate.	(1) HgO heated = $Hg + O$ (2) $3MnO_2$ heated = $Mn_3O_4 + O_2$ (3) $KClO_3$ heated = $KCl + O_2$
	Ozone.	Is allotropic Oxygen. Schonbein 1840.	(1) Phosphorus and Oxygen. (2) Electricity & Oxygen	(1) Let Phosphorus stand in moist Oxygen. (2) Pass Electricity through dry Oxygen.
Hydrogen.	Inflammable air.	Forms 1-9th of water by weight. Disc. by Cavendish 1766.	(1) Zinc and Sulphuric (2) Zinc and Hydro- chloric (3) Water and Sodium. (4) Steam, and Iron filings heated.	(1) $Zn + H_2SO_4 = ZnSO_4 + H_2$ (2) $Zn + 2HCl = ZnCl_2 + H_2$ (3) $2H_2O + Na = 2NaHO + H_2$ (4) $3Fe + 4H_2O = Fe_3O_4 + 4H_2$
H₂O	Water. Hydrogen Monoxide	Exists as vapor, liquid, and solid (Ice). Our Globe is composed of 27 parts of water, to 10 of earthy matter.	Mix 2 volumes of Hydrogen with 1 of Oxygen.	Union can be effected by the aid of an electric spark.

THEIR MORE IMPORTANT COMPOUNDS.

PROPERTIES.		TESTS.
Symbol O. Combining weight 16. Sp. gravity 1.1057. 1 litre weighs 1.43028 grm. 100 c. i. weighs 34 grs.	A gas, without color, odor, or taste, unliquifiable, supports life and combustion, but, if inhaled in excess, will cause death from over-stimulation. It is a Dyad.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will relight a freshly blown-out candle as long as there is a red glow on the wick. 2. It forms red fumes with Nitrogen Dioxide. 3. It turns the <i>white</i> Ferrocyanide of Iron <i>blue</i>. 4. Combustible bodies burn in it with great brilliancy
	It has a strong oppressive odor, oxidizes metals, frees Iodine, Chlorine, &c., corrodes India rubber, bleaches Litmus, heat converts it into ordinary Oxygen. It consists of 3 volumes of Oxygen, condensed into 2 of Ozone, and, when it oxidizes a metal, it does so without any diminution in bulk.	Saturate paper with a Solution of Starch and of Potassium Iodide; on exposure to air, if Ozone be present, it turns <i>blue</i> , from freeing the Iodine and forming the <i>blue</i> Iodide of Amiden. It is supposed to be <i>disinfectant</i> .
Symbol H Comb. weight 1 Sp. gr. 0.0692 1 litre weighs 0.08961 grm. 100 c. i. weigh 2.14 grs.	A gas, without color, odor, or taste, unliquifiable, does not support life or combustion, but is not poisonous; when respired it renders the voice puerile; is the lightest of all gases— $14\frac{1}{2}$ times lighter than air.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is inflammable, burns with a pale blue flame, evolving little light, but great heat. 2. Mixed with half its volume of Oxygen, it will explode, forming vapor of water. 3. It gives no red fumes with Nitrogen Dioxide.
Sp. gravity of vapor 0.6220 of liquid 1.000 of ice 0.940	A bluish liquid, freezes at 0°C. (32° F.), boils at 100°C. (212° F.), it reaches its greatest density at 4°5C. (40° F.), is 815 times heavier than air; is the greatest solvent known; hot dissolves more than cold, except of Sodium Chloride, Lime and Magnesia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When pure, no residue is left on evaporation. 2. It should form a clear solution with Lead Acetate. <p>It unites with bodies and forms Hydrates; and it may exist in salts as <i>water of crystallization</i>; the latter can be expelled by heat.</p>

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.																			
H₂O	Hydrogen Dioxide.	Thenard, 1818.	Barium Dioxide, Water and Carbon Dioxide.	$\text{BaO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{BaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, called also sometimes Oxygenated water.																			
Nitrogen	Azote.	Rutherford, 1772 Forms 4-5ths of air.	(1) Liquor Ammonia and Chlorine gas. (2) Potassium Nitrite and Ammonium Chloride. (3) Phosphorus and Air.	(1) $\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{Cl} = 3\text{HCl} + \text{N}$ (2) $\text{KNO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} = \text{KCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2$, (3) Burn the Phosphorus in a bell jar con- taining air, the Oxygen is burnt off and N is left.																			
	The atmosphere.	Is 45 miles deep, and weighs 15lbs. on every square inch of the earth's surface.	The gases composing it are only in a state of mixt., & and not of chemical combination.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">COMPOSITION OF AIR.</th> <th colspan="2">It also contains Carbonic Acid Gas, 1-2000th part. Ammonia, 1-1,000,000 part. Vapor of water, a variable amount. Ozone, Nitric H₂S, CH₄, SO₂, traces.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Volume</th> <th>Weight</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>O</td> <td>20.90</td> <td>23.10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>N</td> <td>79.10</td> <td>76.90</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>100.00</td> <td>100.00</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COMPOSITION OF AIR.		It also contains Carbonic Acid Gas, 1-2000th part. Ammonia, 1-1,000,000 part. Vapor of water, a variable amount. Ozone, Nitric H ₂ S, CH ₄ , SO ₂ , traces.		Volume	Weight			O	20.90	23.10		N	79.10	76.90			100.00	100.00
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N₂O	Nitrogen Monoxide Nitrous Oxide Laughing gas.	Priestley, 1785	Ammonium Nitrate, simply heated.	$\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2\text{O}$ it must be collected over hot water, as cold absorbs it. It should be passed through a solution of Potash and then through another of Ferrous Sulphate, if intended for in- halation.																			

PROPERTIES.			TESTS.
Sp. gr.	1.45	A colorless, transparent liquid, easily decomposed; bleaches, said to be disinfectant.	(1) It decolorizes a solution of Potassium Permanganate. (2) It reduces Silver oxide, depositing metallic silver.
Symb.	N	An unliquifiable gas, without color, odor or taste, not inflammable, does not support life or combustion, but is not poisonous.	1. Substances containing Nitrogen heated with 2 parts of Lime Hydrate, and 1 part of Sodium Hydrate, yield Ammonia. If fused in a tube with Potassium, Cyanogen is obtained, and we must then proceed to test for these two gases.
Comb. weight	14		
Sp. gr.	0.972		
1 litre weighs	1.25650 grm.		
100 cubic inches	30 grs.		
Sp. gr.	1.000	Without color, odor or taste, unliquifiable, supports life and combustion, conducts sound and radiates solar rays.	The Oxygen supports animal life; the Nitrogen dilutes the Oxygen; the Carbon Dioxide and Ammonia nourish plants; the Water favours absorption of these; and Ozone purifies the air.
1 litre weighs	1.29366 grm.		
100 cubic inches	31 grs.		
Sp. gr.	1.524	A gas, sweet, narcotic, supports combustion, intoxicating, anesthetic, liquifies by a pressure of 50 atmospheres, solidifies at -48°C (-120°F). Its anesthetic action is very transient.	(1) It gives no red fumes with Nitrogen Dioxide. (2) Substances burn in it almost as brilliantly as in Oxygen gas.
1 litre weighs	0.97172 grm.		
100 cubic inches	47 grs.		

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
N₂O.	Nitrogen Dioxide. Nitric Oxide.	Dr. Hales.	Copper and Nitric'.	$3\text{Cu} + 8\text{HNO}_3 = 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2\text{O}$, Sometimes represented as $(\text{NO})_2$
N₃O.	Nitrogen Trioxide. Nitrous Anhydride.		(1) 4 volumes of Nitrogen Dioxide & 1 of Oxygen. (2) Arsenic Trioxide, Nitric' and Water.	(1) Expose the mixed gases to a temperature of -18°C . (2) $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{HNO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4 + \text{N}_2\text{O}_5$
H₂N₂O.	Hydrogen Nitrite. Nitrous Acid.		Nitrogen Trioxide and Water.	$\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ but more frequently written (though less correctly) $(\text{HNO}_3)_2$
N₂O₄.	Nitrogen Tetroxide. Nitric Peroxide.		Plumbic Nitrate dried and heated.	$2\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = \text{O}_2 + 2\text{PbO} + 2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ or $(\text{NO}_3)_4$
N₂O₅.	Nitrogen Pentoxide. Nitric Anhydride.	Deville. 1849	Argentic Nitrate and dry Chlorine gas.	$(\text{AgNO}_3)_2 + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{AgCl} + \text{O} + \text{N}_2\text{O}_5$
H₂N₂O₅. OR (HNO₃)₂	Hydrogen Nitrate. Nitric Acid. Aqua Fortis.	Exists naturally as Nitrate of Potash and Soda in certain soils.	Sodium or Potassium Nitrate & Sulphuric'	$\text{K}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 + (\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)_2 = 2\text{KHSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ or $(\text{HNO}_3)_2$
Carbon.		Found as the Diamond, Plumbago and Coal.		The Diamond is the purest Carbon

PROPERTIES.			TESTS.
Sp. gr. 1.0365 1 litre weighs 1.343 grm. 100 cubic inches 32 grs.		A colorless, invisible gas, incombustible, irrespirable, supports combustion only if the substance burns at a high temperature.	(1) It forms <i>orange</i> fumes of N_2O_4 in the air. (2) Ferrous Sulphate in solution dissolves it, and forms a dark <i>brown</i> solution.
		It is at first an orange gas, but condenses to a thin, mobile, blue liquid, which emits orange red vapors.	(1) It gives off <i>orange</i> fumes in the air. (2) Its solution, if warmed, is decomposed into Nitric' and Nitrogen Dioxide.
1 litre weighs 2.306 grms.		A blue liquid, very unstable, the salts, however, called Nitrites are very permanent.	Nitrous Acid of commerce is only Nitric' impregnated with Nitrogen Tetroxide (N_2O_4)
		An orange colored gas, condenses at $0^{\circ}C$ into a volatile yellow liquid, freezes at $-32^{\circ}C$.	Water makes it at first <i>green</i> and then deep <i>blue</i> .
		Colorless, 6 sided prisms, it sometimes explodes spontaneously.	Thrown into water it forms Nitric' and great heat is evolved.
Sp. gr. 1.52		A colorless liquid, odor acrid, stains skin yellow, it forms Nitrates with metals, and these all crepitate on exposure to heat.	1. It <i>reddens</i> Litmus, Morphia, Narcotine and commercial Strychnine. 2. With Copper it evolves <i>orange red</i> fumes of N_2O_4 . 3. It decolorizes a solution of Sulphate of Indigo. 4. A solution of Ferrous Sulphate and a little Sulphuric Acid makes it <i>brown</i> , becoming <i>yellow</i> on boiling. This is the best test. 5. With Hydrochloric' it forms <i>Aqua Regia</i> , which dissolves Gold and Platinum.
Symb. C Comb. weight 12 Sp. gr. of diamond 3.5 " " of graphite 2.2		It is a solid, <i>crystalline</i> in the Diamond, and <i>amorphous</i> in Charcoal, Lamp and Ivory-blacks.	Mix any Carbonaceous compound with 4 parts of Cupric Oxide (black oxide); heat them in a bent tube, Carbonic Acid gas is given off, which gives a <i>white</i> precipitate with Lime water.

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
CO	Carbon Monoxide. Carbonous Oxide.	Priestley. 1787	(1) Carbonic acid gas & Charcoal (heated.) (2) Oxalic & Sulphuric (3) Potassium Ferrocyanide, Sulphuric, and Water.	(1) $2CO_2 + C = 4CO$ (2) $H_2C_2O_4 + H_2SO_4 = H_2O, H_2SO_4 + CO_2 + CO$ separate the 2 latter gases by passing them through a solution of Potash. (3) $K_4FeC_6N_6 + 6H_2O + 6H_2SO_4 = 2K_2SO_4 + 3(NH_4)_2SO_4 + FeSO_4 + 6CO$.
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide. Carbonic Oxide. Carbonic acid gas. Choke damp. Fixed air.	Black. 1756 Exists naturally in the air, forming 1-2000th part, also found as Carbonates in chalk, &c.	Chalk and Sulphuric It may be obtained as a <i>gas</i> , a <i>liquid</i> , or a <i>solid</i> .	(<i>Gaseous</i>) $CaCO_3 + H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 + H_2O + CO_2$. (<i>Liquid</i>) Expose the gas to a pressure of 28 atmospheres. (<i>Solid</i>) Evaporate the liquid, which it will do spontaneously, and 1-8th will solidify.
C₂H₂	Ethylene. Ethene. Olefiant gas.	Discovered by some Dutch chemists in 1796.	Alcohol and Sulphuric	$C_2H_6O + H_2SO_4 = H_2O, H_2SO_4 + C_2H_6$, it is very commonly called <i>Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen</i> .
CH₄	Methane. Marsh gas. Fire damp.	Dumas. Exists in coal mines and in stagnant waters.	Sodium Acetate, Sodium Hydrate & Quicklime.	$NaC_2H_5O_2 + NaHO = Na_2CO_3 + CH_4$, called also <i>Light Carburetted Hydrogen</i> —the Lime only prevents the Sodium Hydrate from attacking the glass retort.

The four elements which have been thus far described, may be taken as types of those that are to follow, being respectively, **Monadic H**, **Dyadic O**, **Triadic N**, and **Tetradic C**,—(so named according to their power of replacing or saturating one another in compound bodies:)—these are often described as possessing a certain number of *bonds* which require to be satisfied before each is saturated; thus, $\begin{array}{c} H \quad O \quad -N \quad -C- \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{monads, or} \end{array}$ and each bond is capable of uniting with one atom of a monadic element; 2 bonds with 2 dyad; 3 bonds with 3 monads, or 1 monad and 1 dyad; 4 bonds with 4 monads, or 2 dyads

		PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Sp. gr.	0.967	A gas, no odor, color, taste, unliquefiable, more poisonous than Carbon dioxide, it burns with a blue flame, generating Carbonic acid gas.	(1) If mixed with Oxygen and the electric spark applied it will explode producing CO_2 . (2) It forms with Chlorine gas, a pungent acid compound, called <i>Phosgene gas</i> .
1 litre weighs	1.251 grm.		
100 cubic inches	30 grs.		
Sp. gr.	1.524	(<i>Gas.</i>) Colorless, pungent odor and taste, very poisonous, water absorbs its own volume. (<i>Liquid.</i>) Colorless, destitute of all acid properties. (<i>Solid.</i>) White, snow-like flakes.	(1) Extinguishes flame. (2) Lime water throws down a <i>white</i> precipitate of CaCO_3 . (3) The gas is soluble in solution of Potash. (4) With water it forms Carbonic Acid (H_2CO_3). (5) The solid mixed with Ether in <i>vacuo</i> produces a degree of cold equal to -100°C (-148°F.) (6) Solution of Potash dissolves the gas.
1 litre weighs	1.966 grm.		
100 cubic inches	47 grs.		
Sp. gr.	0.981	A colorless gas garlic-like odor, does not support life or combustion, burns with a very bright white flame, forming CO_2 and H_2O .	Chlorine forms with it an oily fluid called <i>Dutch Liquid</i> or Ethylenic dichloride; thus:— $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$.
1 litre weighs	1.252 grm.		
100 cubic inches	30 grs.		
Sp. gr.	0.559	A gas, no color, or odor, unliquefiable, not poisonous, burns with a yellow and less brilliant flame than C_2H_4 .	It forms an explosive compound with air, which is the cause of those terrible accidents so common in coal mines.
1 litre weighs	1.715 grm.		
100 cubic inches	17 grs.		

or 1 triad and 1 monad; or 2 monads and 1 dyad.

The non-metallic elements may accordingly be arranged into the following groups:

Monads—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Iodine, Bromine, Fluorine.

Triads—Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Boron.

Dyads—Oxygen, Sulphur, Selenium, Tellurium.

Tetrads—Carbon, Silicium.

MONATOMIC NON-METALLIC

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Chlorine	Oxymuriatic Acid Gas.	Scheele. 1774	(1) Manganese Dioxide, Hydrochloric and Sulphuric'. (2) Manganese Dioxide and Hydrochloric'.	(1) $2\text{HCl} + \text{MnO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{MnSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$, (2) $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} = \text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$,
HCl	Hydrogen Chloride. Hydrochloric Acid. Chlorhydric Acid. Muriatic Acid.	Priestley. 1772 Called commonly Spirits of Salts.	Sodium Chloride and Sulphuric'.	$2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}$. This gas dissolved in water forms the Muriatic' of commerce and contains about 42 per cent. of pure acid.
Cl₂O	Nitrohydrochloric'. Nitryl Chloride.	Aqua Regia.	Hydrochloric' & Nitric'.	$2\text{HNO}_3 + 6\text{HCl} = 2\text{NOCl}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$,
	Hypochlorous Anhydride.	Balard. 1834	Mercuric Oxide and Chlorine.	$2\text{HgO} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{HgCl}_2\text{HgO} + \text{Cl}_2\text{O}$
H₂Cl₂O₂	Hypochlorous Acid.		Chalk, Water and Chlorine.	$\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{CO}_2 + \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$, more commonly written $(\text{HClO})_2$
Cl₂O₃	Chlorous Anhydride.	Regnault.	Potassium Chlorate, Arsenious Oxide & Nitric'.	$2\text{KClO}_3 + \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{HNO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4 + 2\text{KNO}_3 + \text{Cl}_2\text{O}_3$

PROPERTIES.			TESTS.
Symbol Cl Sp. gr. 2.453 Comb. weight 35.5 1 litre weighs 3.173 grms. 100 cubic inches 74 grs.	A yellowish green gas, odor peculiar, irrespirable when pure, soluble in water; liquifies by 4 atmospheres; unites with water and forms yellow crystals. Hydrogen and some metals take fire in it spontaneously. It is disinfectant.		(1) Its odor; (2) Its color; (3) It bleaches. (4) Silver Nitrate throws down a <i>white</i> precipitate of AgCl. (5) It frees Iodine from Potassium Iodide, and if Starch be present, it furnishes the <i>blue Iodide of Amiden</i> . (6) Paper dipped in Oil of Turpentine takes fire in it.
Sp. gr. gas 1.269 " " liquid 1.17 1 litre weighs 1.631 grm. 100 c. i. 38 grs.	A colorless gas, poisonous, liquifiable by 40 atmospheres, not inflammable, does not support combustion, water dissolves 480 times its bulk, it fumes on exposure to moist air.		(1) Ammonia gives <i>white</i> fumes (NH ₄ Cl) with the gas and vapor. (2) The liquid evolves Chlorine with Manganese Dioxide. (3) Silver Nitrate gives a <i>white</i> precipitate, AgCl (if the acid be diluted) which blackens on exposure and is soluble in Ammonia.
	A yellow liquid, containing free chlorine.		It dissolves Gold and Platinum, but not Silver.
Sp. gr. 3.040	A pale yellow explosive gas, odor peculiar, condenses to a red liquid at (0° F.)—16° C		
	A yellow liquid, of a sweetish odor and acid taste, decomposing on an elevation of temperature.		It bleaches. Ink, port wine, and fruit juice stains can be removed by a solution of the Hypochlorites and a little vinegar.
	A yellow gas, liquifiable by extreme cold.		

SUBSTANCE.	SYNOMYS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
H_2ClO_2	Chlorous Acid.			Condense Chlorous Anhydride gas in water.
Cl_2O_4	Chlorine Tetroxide.		Potassium Chlorate and Sulphuric'.	$6KClO_3 + 3H_2SO_4 = 3K_2SO_4 + 2H_2ClO_4 + 2H_2O + 2Cl_2O_4$ (collect by displacement)
Cl_2O_5	Chloric Anhydride.			Has never been isolated.
$H_2Cl_2O_4$	Chloric Acid.	Gay Lussac.	Potassium Hydrate, Chlorine gas and Hydrofluosilicic'.	$3K_2O + Cl_2 = 5KCl + KClO_3$, the latter crystallizes out first, and the K is to be removed from it by Hydrofluosilicic'.
Cl_2O_7	Perchloric Anhydride.			Has not yet been obtained free, but heat, $4KClO_4 = O_2 + 2KCl + K_2Cl_2O_7$ results.
$H_2Cl_2O_8$	Hydrogen Perchlorate. Perchloric Acid.	Penny.	Potassium Perchlorate and Sulphuric'.	$K_2Cl_2O_8 + 2H_2SO_4 = 2KHSO_4 + H_2Cl_2O_8$ or $(HClO_4)_2$; the acid is collected by distillation.
NCl_3	Nitrogen Terchloride	Dulong 1812	Salammoniac & Chlorine	$NH_4Cl + 6Cl = 4HCl + NCl_3$
NH_3	Ammonia.		Salammoniac and Quicklime.	$CaO + 2NH_4Cl = CaCl_2 + H_2O + 2NH_3$ water at $20^\circ C$ ($68^\circ F$) dissolves 681 times its volume.
Iodine		Courtois 1812	From <i>kelp</i> or the half vitrified ashes of the <i>Fucus palmatus</i> & other seaweeds.	Lixivate the ashes with water, evaporate to remove the less soluble salts, then add Manganese dioxide and Sulphuric', and distill. $2KI + MnO_2 + 2H_2SO_4 = K_2SO_4 + MnSO_4 + 2H_2O + I_2$

Symbol
Comb. we
Sp. gr.
" " va
1 litre we



PROPERTIES.		TESTS.
	A greenish-yellow liquid, it bleaches.	It does not decompose Carbonates.
	A deep yellow gas, explosive, condensable, soluble in water. Mercury decomposes it.	The <i>Euchlorine</i> of Davy, prepared from Potassium Chlorate and Hydrochloric' was a mixture of $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$.
	Salts containing it, however, are common. The solution may be evaporated to a syrupy consistency; it must not be filtered as it will set fire to paper.	A Chlorate in solution may be detected by Sulphuric', which turns it yellow and evolves the odor. When heated, Chlorates evolve Oxygen. They give no precipitate with Silver Nitrate. They do not bleach.
	This salt is called Potassium Perchlorate.	
Sp. gr.	1.782	A colorless liquid, fumes, explosive, with water it forms crystals; a powerful oxydizer.
Sp. gr.	1.653	An oily liquid, very volatile, the vapor irritates the eyes; oils cause it to explode.
Sp. gr.	0.59	A colorless gas, odor pungent, water dissolves 1149 times its volume at 0°C. (32°F.)
Symbol	I	A blueish gray solid, volatilizes as a violet vapor, Chloroform dissolves it, and separates it from its watery solutions. Soluble in 7000 parts of water, but more freely in Alcohol and in Alkaline solutions.
Comb. weight	127	
Sp. gr.	4.948	
" " vapor	8.716	
1 litre weighs	11.36 grms.	(1) Its odour; (2) Its colour when volatilized. (3) Solution of Starch gives the blue Iodide of Amiden. If the Iodine be in combination as in KI, then Cl or an acid must be added before the Starch test can be applied.

SUBSTANCE.	SYNOMYS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
HI.	Hydrogen Iodide. Hydriodic Acid.		(1) Phosphorus, Iodine Water. (2) Iodine, Sulphuretted Hydrogen & Water.	(1) $P_2 + I_2 + 6H_2O = 2H_3PO_3 + 6HI$. (2) I_2 suspended in $H_2O + H_2S = S$ deposited and $2HI$ remains in solution.
NI.	Nitrogen Iodide.		Iodine and Liquor Ammonia.	$6I + 4NH_3 = 3NH_4I + NI_3$
Bromine		Balard. 1826 It exists in sea water as Magnesium Bromide.	Sea water, Chlorine, Ether, Solution of Potash, Manganese dioxide, Sulphuric'.	Evaporate sea water and remove the less soluble salts, pass Cl through to free the Br. from the Magnesium; add Ether which brings the Br. to the surface, separate the Ethereal solution by a pipette; add the KHO and evaporate to dryness; then add the MnO_2 and H_2SO_4 (a) $MgBr_2 + Cl_2 = MgCl_2 + Br_2$ (b) $6KHO + 3Br_2 = 3H_2O + KBrO_3 + 5KBr$ (c) $2KBr + MnO_2 + 2H_2SO_4 =$ $K_2SO_4 + MnSO_4 + 2H_2O + Br_2$
Fluorine		Exists as Fluor-spar.		Has never been isolated.
HF	Hydrogen Fluoride. Hydrofluoric Acid.	Scheele.	Fluor Spar and Sulphuric'.	$CaF_2 + H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 + 2HF$
H₂SiF₆	Hydrofluosilicic Acid. Hydrogen Fluosilicate.		Fluor Spar, Sulphuric', Glass, and Water.	(a) $CaF_2 + H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 + 2HF$ (b) $4HF + SiO_2 = 2H_2O + SiF_4$ (c) $3SiF_4 + 4H_2O = SiH_4O_4 + 2H_2SiF_6$

PROPERTIES.			TESTS.
		An acid gas, fumes, soluble in water. The solution spoils in a very short time, the Iodine being set free.	Two oxides of Iodine exist but are unimportant, they are I_2O_4 and I_2O_5 . Compounds are also formed with Nitrogen and Chlorine.
		A dark powder, explodes, often spontaneously.	The slightest touch will cause it to explode even under water.
Symb. Comb. weight Sp. gr. " " vapor 1 litre weighs	Br. 80 2.976 5.41 6.99 grms.	A brownish red liquid, suffocating odor, produces symptoms of Influenza or Catarrh for several days after it has been inhaled. It is poisonous, bleaches, is disinfectant, soluble in 33 parts of water, but freely in Alcohol, Ether, and Chloroform; freezes at $-7^{\circ}C$ ($19^{\circ}F$.) boils at $63^{\circ}C$ ($143^{\circ}F$.)	1. Silver Nitrate gives a light <i>yellow</i> precipitate but sparingly soluble in Ammonia. 2. Solution of Starch gives an <i>orange</i> Bromide of Amiden. Hydrobromic' may be prepared like Hydriodic'. Bromic' & Hypobromous' are prepared by the same means adopted for getting the corresponding Chlorine compounds. Ether will separate Bromine from any of its watery solutions and rises to the surface of the liquid with it, acquiring a yellow or red color from it: Chloroform does the same but sinks to the bottom of the fluid.
Symb. F.	Weight 19	Supposed to be a gas.	It attacks and destroys all vessels used to obtain it.
Sp. gr.	1.0609	A corrosive fluid, fumes very irritating, used in the arts to etch on glass.	Its etching on glass is a delicate test for its presence. No compound of Fluorine and Oxygen is known.
		The solution is separated by filtration and is kept to precipitate the Salts of Potash.	Any salt of Potash is thrown down by this acid as an insoluble <i>Hydrofluosilicate</i> .

DIATOMIC NON-METALLIC

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITION.
Sulphur		Native in Sicily, California, &c., occurs also as metallic Sulphides and Sulphates.	The native Sulphur.	Distill it in clay vessels into receivers; melt, pour into wooden moulds, when it constitutes <i>Brimstone</i> ; when this is sublimed into large chambers it forms <i>Flowers of Sulphur</i> ; and this again washed well with water is <i>Sulphur Lotum</i> .
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide. Sulphurous oxide. Sulphurous Anhydride.		Copper and Sulphuric'.	$\text{Cu} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2$ must be collected over mercury, as water takes up 30 times its own volume of the gas.
H ₂ SO ₃	Sulphurous Acid. Hydrogen Sulphite.	Stoht.	Sulphur dioxide and Water.	$\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$
SO ₃	Sulphur Trioxide. Sulphuric Anhydride.	Sulphuric oxide Anhydrous Sulphuric'.	Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid.	Distill the acid and collect in a cooled receiver.
H ₂ SO ₄	Sulphuric Acid. Hydrogen Sulphate.	Valentine, 15th century (a) Commercial.	$\begin{cases} \text{Nitric Acid vapor} \\ \text{Sulphurous Anhydride} \\ \text{Steam, and Air.} \end{cases}$	(a) $2\text{HNO}_3 + 3\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{N}_2\text{O}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ the N_2O_4 absorbs O_2 from the air and becomes N_2O_5 then $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + 2\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ again $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ and this change from N_2O_5 to N_2O_3 continues till all the SO_2 is converted by aid of the steam present into H_2SO_4 . (b) $2\text{FeSO}_4 = \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{SO}_3 + \text{SO}_2$ which unites with the basic water in the salt, thus, $2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$, it seems to be made up of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_3$.

vers; melt,
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		PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Symb.	S	A yellow solid, crystalline or amorphous, insoluble in Water and Alcohol, but dissolves in Turpentine, Oils and Carbon Disulphide; it melts at 111°C. (232°F.), gets thick at 249°C. (488°F.); at 400°C (792°F.) it gets thin again and boils.	(1) Its color; (2) It burns forming SO ₂ gas; (3) Small quantities may be detected by boiling it with <i>Solution of Potash and Lead Acetate</i> when it becomes <i>brownish black</i> . There are several allotropes (<i>i. e.</i> modified) forms of Sulphur: (a) <i>Prismatic</i> ; (b) <i>Octahedral</i> ; (c) <i>Brimstone</i> ; (d) <i>Plastic</i> ; (e) <i>Black</i> ; (f) <i>Blue</i> .
Comb. weight	32		
Sp. gr.	1.98—2.04		
" " vapor	2.22		
1 litre weighs	2.867 grms.		
Sp. gr.	2.21	A colorless, suffocating poisonous gas, does not support combustion, liquifies at —17°.8C. (0°F.); at —6°C. (17°F.), with water vapor it crystallizes.	(1) It bleaches Litmus &c.; (2) Its odour; (3) It is acid; (4) It frees Iodine and if Starch be present, it produces the <i>blue</i> Iodide of Amiden (or sometimes called Iodide of Starch.)
1 litre weighs	2.8605		
100 cubic inches	68 grs.		
Sp. gr.	2.77	A colorless liquid, with the characteristic smell of burning sulphur.	1. Apply the same tests as for SO ₂ gas. 2. It reduces Gold Chloride and precipitates metallic Gold.
		White silky crystals resembling asbestos.	Deliquescent; hisses like hot iron if put into water.
Sp. gr.	1.842	(a) A heavy oily corrosive liquid, which blackens and chars the skin, wood, &c., it boils at 327°C (620°F.) and freezes at —26°C (—15°F.)	1. With metallic <i>copper</i> , sulphurous anhydride is given off; known by its odor, &c. 2. Mixed with an equal quantity of <i>water</i> , heat is evolved. 3. <i>Baryta water</i> gives a white precipitate of Barium Sulphate, insoluble in Alkalies, and in all Acids except boiling Sulphuric.
Sp. gr.	1.900	(b) A heavy dark fuming liquid, used only in the arts, chiefly as a solvent for Indigo.	

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
$H_2S_2O_3$	Hyposulphurous Acid. Thiosulphuric Acid.	Known in 1618.	Digest Sulphur with Potassium Sulphite.	$K_2SO_3 + S = K_2S_2O_3$
$H_2S_3O_6$	Dithionic Acid. Hyposulphuric Acid.		Manganese dioxide, Water, Sulphurous Anhydride, Barium Hydrate & Sulphuric'.	$MnO_2 + 2H_2O + 2SO_2 = MnS_2O_6 + 2H_2O$, the Barium is then added which forms BaS_2O_6 and is decomposed by $H_2SO_4 = BaS_2O_4 + H_2S_2O_3$
$H_2S_4O_6$	Trithionic Acid.		Potassium Hyposulphite, and Sulphurous Anhydride.	$2K_2S_2O_3 + 3SO_2 = 2K_2S_3O_6 + S$ the acid may be freed by Hydrofluosilicic acid.
$H_2S_5O_6$	Tetrathionic Acid.	Fordos & Gelis.	Iodine and Barium Hyposulphite.	$2BaS_2O_3 + I_2 = BaI_2 + BaS_4O_6$ free it with H_2SO_4
$H_2S_6O_6$	Pentathionic Acid.	Wackenroder.	Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphurous'.	$5H_2SO_4 + 5H_2S = 5S + 9H_2O + H_2S_6O_6$
H_2S	Hydrogen Sulphide. Sulph-hydric Acid. Hydrosulphuric Acid. Sulphuretted Hydro- gen.	Scheele. 1777	(a) Ferrous Sulphide and Sulphuric'. (b) Antimonious Sul- phide and Hydro- chloric'.	(1) $FeS + H_2SO_4 = FeSO_4 + H_2S$ (2) $Sb_2S_3 + 6HCl = 2SbCl_3 + 3H_2S$
H_2S_2	Hydrogen Disulphide		Sulphur, Slaked Lime, Water & Sulphuric'.	(a) $3CaO + S_2 = 2CaS_2 + CaS_2O_4$, (b) $CaS_2 + H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 + H_2S$
CS_2	Carbon Disulphide.	Lampadius. 1796	Charcoal and Sulphur.	$2S_2 + C_2 = 2CS_2$

PROPERTIES.		TESTS.
	The acid cannot however be freed from the Potassium.	It dissolves Silver Chloride, and is therefore used in Photography.
Sp. gr. 1.347	Colorless, odorless, sour, liquid.	It reddens vegetable blues. The salts do not deposit Sulphur on the addition of an acid.
	It may be concentrated, but is soon decomposed into $S + H_2SO_3 + H_2SO_4$	It gives no precipitate with Baryta or Lead salts.
	$BaS_2O_3 + H_2SO_4 = BaSO_4 + H_2S_2O_4$	Nitric acid throws down Sulphur with it.
	Colorless, odorless, but with an acid and bitter taste.	
Sp. gr. 1.175 1 litre weighs 1.52 grm. 100 cubic inches 35 grs.	A colorless, inflammable, fetid gas, liquifies by 17 atmospheres, is a narcotic poison, its solution acts as an acid and reddens Litmus.	Salts of <i>Mercury</i> and <i>Cadmium</i> give yellow precipitates; <i>Lead</i> , <i>Bismuth</i> , <i>Mercury</i> , and <i>Silver</i> , brown or black; <i>Tin</i> brown or yellow; <i>Antimony</i> orange; <i>Gold</i> and <i>Platinum</i> , black precipitates. Its odor is also a good test.
Sp. gr. 1.769	A yellow viscous liquid, with an odor like rotten eggs.	Slowly decomposes into S and H_2S . Metallic oxides decompose it immediately.
Sp. gr. 1.272 " " vapor 2.69	A transparent colorless liquid, of great refractive and dispersive powers, fetid odor, inflammable.	It dissolves Sulphur, Iodine, Bromine, Phosphorus, Camphor, Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha, Bitumen and Oils.

SUBSTANCES.	SYNOMYS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Selenium		Berzelius 1817 Found as Lead Selenide	Selenium Dioxide, Water & Sulphurous Anhydride.	$\text{H}_2\text{SeO}_4 + 2\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Se}$
SeO_2	Selenious Anhydride.			Burn Selenium in air or in pure Oxygen gas.
H_2SeO_4	Selenious Acid.		The foregoing and water.	$\text{SeO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SeO}_4$
SeO_4	Selenic Anhydride.			Not yet obtained.
H_2SeO_4	Selenic Acid. Hydrogen Selenate.		Lead Selenate and Sulphuretted Hydrogen.	$\text{PbSeO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{PbS} + \text{H}_2\text{SeO}_4$
H_2Se	Hydrogen Selenide.	Selenuretted Hydrogen	Iron Selenide and Sulphuric'.	$\text{FeSe} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{Se}$
Tellurium		Found as Gold, Silver, & Bismuth Tellurides.	Bismuth Sulpho-Telluride and Sodium Carbonate.	The process for its preparation is very complicated and unimportant. It forms 2 oxides and acids, and with Hydrogen a compound like H_2S

As certain French weights and measures have been mentioned, it will not be out of place to give a slight sketch of the *Metrical System*.

A *metre* is a standard measure kept in Paris, with which all other weights and measures are to be compared, (it is about $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and is supposed to represent the 1-10,000,000th part of the distance from the equator to the pole). This metre is graduated in 10ths (or *decimetres*) ; 100ths (or *centimetres*) ; and 1000ths (or *millimetres*). By this means length is computed ; using, however, *Greek numerals* whenever the quantity is greater than a metre ; thus 10 metres is a *Decametre* ; 100 a *Hectometre* ; and 1000 a *Kilometre* ; while *Latin numerals* are exclusively employed to designate quantities less than a metre.

PROPERTIES.			TESTS.
Symb.	Se	A brownish-red semi-transparent solid with a metallic lustre, it melts at 100°C (212°F.), is volatile, tinges flame blue.	If heated, it smells of decaying horse-radish. It burns, but not as steadily as Sulphur.
Comb. weight	79.5	A crystalline solid.	{ It decomposes Carbonates, Nitrates and Chlorides. It precipitates Lead and Silver salts. It is decomposed by Hydrogen Sulphide.
Sp. gr.	4.3	A powerful acid, resembling Sulphuric.	
Sp. gr.	2.524	Resembles Sulphuric, decomposes by heat into Selenious' and Oxygen.	It dissolves Gold but not Platinum.
Sp. gr.	2.795	A colorless gas, soluble in water, inflammable.	It excites catarrh and destroys the sense of smell.
Symb.	Te	A silvery brittle substance, metallic in appearance, a bad conductor of heat and electricity.	It burns. The compounds are not important, but resemble those of Sulphur and Selenium.
Comb. weight	129		
Sp. gr.	6.26		

For measuring Liquids.—A cubic decimetre is employed and is called a *Litre*; it is about 1½ pints Imperial measure, (*i. e.* 20 oz. to the pint). It is also divided into 10ths, 100ths, and 1000ths parts, named also *Deci*-, *Centi*-, and *Millilitres*: 10 litres constitute a *Decalitre*; 100 a *Hectolitre*; and 1000 a *Kilolitre*.

For weighing Solids.—A cubic centimetre of water represents a *gramme* and is equal to about 15½ grains. The *gramme* is also subdivided into 10ths, 100ths, and 1000ths or *Deci*-, *Centi*-, and *Milligrammes*; while 10 grammes make a *Decagramme*; 100 a *Hectogramme*; and 1000 a *Kilogramme*.

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Phosphorus		Brandt 1669 Exists in bone, urine, and albumen. Plants absorb it from the soil, these are eaten by animals and converted into Phosphates.	Bone ashes, Charcoal, Water, Sulphuric'.	(a) $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 2\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{CaH}_4(\text{PO}_4)_2$ (b) $\text{CaH}_4(\text{PO}_4)_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Ca}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ (c) $3\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 5\text{C} = \text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 10\text{CO} + \text{P}_4$
PH₃	Amorphous Phosphorus.	Schrötter.		Heat Phosphorus in Nitrogen, for several days, at a temperature of 240°C (464°F)
PH₃	Phosphoretted Hydrogen,	A gas.	Caustic Potash, Phosphorus, Slaked Lime, and Water.	$\text{P}_8 + 3\text{CaH}_2\text{O} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3\text{CaH}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{PH}_3$
PH₃		A liquid.	Calcium Phosphite and Water.	Convey the gas through a tube cooled by a freezing mixture.
P₂H		A solid.		Light decomposes PH_3 into ordinary PH_3 and solid P_2H which is often seen on the inside of jars when by exposure to light PH_3 has lost the power of spontaneous inflammability.
H₃PO₃	Hydrogen Hypophosphite. Hypophosphorous'.		Barium Hypophosphite and Sulphuric'.	$\text{Ba}(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{BaSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_3\text{HPO}_3$

PROPERTIES.			TESTS.
Symbol	P	A yellow, soft, waxy solid, must be kept under water, as it takes fire in air, forming phosphoric', exhaling an odor like garlic, is soluble in Alcohol, Ether, Oils, Bisulphide of Carbon, and Naphtha, is phosphorescent, melts at 44°C. (111°F), boils at 280°C. (536°F.)	To detect Phosphorus, dry the substance, and heat a thin layer on a metal plate in the dark, when it becomes luminous:—or after drying, digest it with Carbon Disulphide, filter, put in a watch glass, floating on hot water, when it should become phosphorescent.
Comb. weight	31		
Sp. gr.	1.77	Red, opaque, insoluble in CS ₂ , not luminous.	At 260°C (500°F) becomes common phosphorus, used for lucifer matches.
" " vapor	4.32	A gas, with fetid garlic-like odor, burns with a brilliant white flame forming water and P ₂ O ₅ .	If pure is not spontaneously combustible, but usually is so from containing the next substance PH ₃
1 litre weighs	5.542 grms.	A very volatile colorless liquid of high refractive power.	Spontaneously inflammable; renders the former gas the same when its vapor is present even in the smallest proportion.
Sp. gr.	1.24	It is very unstable.	Phosphoretted Hydrogen does not affect the salts of Lead, but those of Silver and Gold deposit their metals by its action.
		A strong acid syrupy fluid, a powerful deoxydizer.	It precipitates Gold and Silver from their solutions.

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
P₂O₅	Phosphorous Anhydride.			Burn Phosphorus in a little air.
H₃PO₃	Hydrogen Phosphite. Phosphorous Acid.		(a) The preceding and Water. (b) Phosphorus Trichloride and Water.	(a) $P_2O_5 + 3H_2O = 2H_3PO_3$ (b) $PCl_3 + 3H_2O = 3HCl + H_3PO_3$
P₂O₅	Phosphoric Anhydride.			Burn Phosphorus in Oxygen gas.
	Phosphoric Acid.	Hydrogen Metaphosphate $P_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HPO_3$ Hydrogen Pyrophosphate $P_2O_5 + 2H_2O = H_4P_2O_7$ Hydrogen Orthophosphate $P_2O_5 + 3H_2O = 2H_3PO_4$	Silver Metaphosphate and Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Silver Pyrophosphate and Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Silver Orthophosphate and Sulphuretted Hydrogen.	$2AgPO_3 + H_2S = Ag_2S + 2HPO_3$ $Ag_3P_2O_7 + 2H_2S = 2Ag_2S + H_4P_2O_7$ $2Ag_3PO_4 + 3H_2S = 3Ag_2S + 2H_3PO_4$
Boron		Davy.	Borio Oxide and Sodium	$B_2O_3 + 6Na = 3Na_2O + B_2$
	B₂O₃	Boric Anhydride.	Heat Boracic Acid.	$2H_3BO_3 = 3H_2O + B_2O_3$
	H₃BO₃	Hydrogen Borate. Boric Acid. Boracic Acid.	Borax and Sulphuric'.	$2NaHB_2O_4 + 2H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O = 2NaHSO_4 + 4H_3BO_3$

PROPERTIES.			TESTS.		
		A soft white readily volatile powder.			
		In deliquescent crystals; decompose readily.			It throws down Gold, Silver, Mercury and Platinum from their solutions.
		In soft, snow white, volatile, deliquescent flakes.			It burns when thrown into water.
		A transparent glassy mass, called Glacial Phosphoric acid. It is monobasic.			
		It is tetrabasic.	(1) Silver Nitrate gives	White pr.	Yellow precip.
			(2) Magnesium Sulphate & NH_3	None.	White.
			(3) Ammonium Molybdate	None.	Yellow.
			(4) Albumen and Acetic	White pr.	None.
B	11	2.68	A pleasant sour liquid. It is tribasic.		
					If heated it burns in air, forming Boric oxide (B_2O_3)
			Crystallizes in pearly plates from the solution as it cools, sour, scarcely affects Litmus; is tribasic.		
					(1) It tinges flame green.
					(2) It gives a red color to Turmeric.

TETRATOMIC NON-METALLIC

SUBSTANCE.	SYNONYMS.	HISTORY.	OBTAINED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Silicon		Berzelius 1824 Exists in Sand & Quartz	Potassium Silico-Fluoride and Potassium.	$K_2SiF_6 + K_4 = 6KF + Si$.
SiO₂	Silicic Anhydride.	Quartz, Sand, Flint and Agate.	Heat Silicic'	$H_2SiO_3 = H_2O + SiO_2$
H₂SiO₃	Hydrogen Silicate. Silicic Acid.		Potassium Silicic and Hydrochloric'.	$K_2SiO_3 + 2HCl = 2KCl + H_2SiO_3$ must be prepared by Dialysis.*

In the foregoing decompositions it will be observed that a certain element and often a whole group of elements will leave one compound, and attach itself to another, forming a new substance whose characters and properties are perhaps altogether different from those from which it was produced. How do we account for this preference that one chemical body appears to show towards another? The only answer that can be given to this question is that it is due to a *peculiar force* called *Chemical Affinity* or *Chemical Attraction*. To this power we are indebted for the value of our tests; for Barium in solutions will always attach itself to Sulphuric Acid if it be present, Calcium to Oxalic', a Silver Salt to Chlorine, &c.:—for every element appears to possess likes, dislikes or an indifference towards its fellow elements, even in a more marked degree than these propensities exist between human beings.

* This is a process employed in chemical manipulations for separating bodies; it depends upon the fact that all crystallizable substances (called *crystalloids*) can pass in solution through a parchment paper; whilst all gum-like amorphous substances (*colloids*) such as Gelatinous Silicic', &c., cannot pass. The *Dialyzer* used for this purpose is a flat drum or sieve made out of parchment paper into which the substances are thrown, and the drum is then floated on a large surface of water.

ELEMENTS; (TYPE C^{IV})

PROPERTIES.		TESTS.
Symb. Si Density	22 2.49	A brown powder, but may be crystalline also, it may be Amorphous, Graphitoidal and Crystalline. The crystalline will cut glass like a diamond. It burns on heating, forming Silicic'.
Density.	2.64	A snow white insoluble gritty powder, almost infusible. Potassium Hydrate (boiling) dissolves it, forming Potassium Silicate.
		It is the chief agent of petrification, a clear limpid fluid, but apt to become jelly-like.

Frequent mention has been made of temperature, and it becomes necessary to understand the differences between the two thermometers most commonly used, Centigrade and Fahrenheit, and the conversion of the degrees of the one into those of the other.

To convert + degrees (*i. e.* above zero) of F. into C.—Subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9; thus:—
 $212^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 180 \times 5 = 900 \div 9 = 100^{\circ}\text{C}.$

To convert + degrees (*i. e.* above zero) of C. into F.—Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32; thus:—
 $100^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180 + 32 = 212^{\circ}\text{F}.$

To convert — degrees (*i. e.* below zero) of F. into C.—Add 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9; thus:—
 $-40^{\circ}\text{F} + 32 = 72 \times 5 = 360 \div 9 = -40^{\circ}\text{C}.$

To convert — degrees (*i. e.* below zero) of C. into F.—Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and subtract 32; thus:—
 $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9 = 360 \div 5 = 72 - 32 = -40^{\circ}\text{F}.$

CHEMISTRY OF THE METALS.

Forty-nine metals are known—these are characterized by being good conductors of heat and electricity, they are susceptible of being polished and of reflecting light; they are usually dense and heavy; malleable, ductile, and tenacious. If a solution of a metallic salt be subjected to electrolytic decomposition, the metal will always be found at the negative pole, showing metals to be electro-positive.

These metals unite with the non-metallic elements and form *salts*. A *salt* may be defined to be the union of an electro-positive with an electro-negative. Salts may be *Deliquescent*; these absorb moisture from the atmosphere and liquify: *Efflorescent* which part with their water of crystallization and fall to powder: and *Permanent* when they suffer no change on exposure.

The same nomenclature is adopted for salts as has already been mentioned with regard to Oxides and Sulphides at page 4, with this distinction, however, that if the name of the acid terminates in *ous*, as Nitrous' and Sulphurous', the resulting salt is called an *ite*; whilst if the acid terminates in *ic*, as Nitric' and Sulphuric', then the salt is styled an *ate*, either of which may be *sub*-, *mono*-, *sesqui*-, *di*-, *tri*-, or *tetrasulphites*, or—*sulphates* as the case may be.

There is a certain class of these bodies known as *Haloid salts*, these contain either Iodine, Chlorine, Bromine, or Fluorine, which elements have been called *Halogens* or salt formers, because they unite so readily with bases and form salts; they are all called *ides*, as Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides and Fluorides.

Monivalent radicals such as Chlorine, Iodine, and Bromine form with one atom of Hydrogen a *normal acid*, such as HCl , HI , &c.; and with an atom of any other basylous radical, ordinary *normal salts*, as NaCl , KCl , KI , &c. But divalent radicals such as Sulphur, Selenium, &c., from the fact that they form with two atoms of Hydrogen, *normal acids*, such as HHSO_4 (or H_2SO_4), and with two atoms of univalent or monad metals *normal salts* as Na_2SO_4 , may obviously furnish intermediate bodies containing one atom of Hydrogen, and one atom of metal as KHCO_3 , NaHSO_4 &c., these are appropriately termed *acid salts*, because they are neither normal acids nor normal salts: they do not, however, always redden Litmus; in some few cases they are even alkaline in reaction.

An acid is a compound body, which has usually a sharp sour taste, and its solutions redden Litmus. It always contains Hydrogen, which element can be replaced by a *baseless radical* or metal and a salt results.

The atomicity of a metal is ascertained by its combination with the monad Chlorine. Frequently we find more than one compound is formed, as with Tin, when we have Stannous Chloride SnCl_2 , and Stannic Chloride SnCl_4 . Is this metal then a dyad or a tetrad? We have no means of ascertaining which it is, with certainty, but we consider the one containing the most Chlorine as indicating the atomicity: and we distinguish such as *its* salts and those containing the lesser quantity as *our* salts; examples, Stannous and Stannic Chlorides, Ferrous and Ferrie Sulphates.

MONADS	Potassium; Sodium; Ammonium; Cæsium; Rubidium; Lithium; Argentum.
DYADS	{ Barium; Strontium; Calcium; Magnesium; Zinc; Cadmium; Copper; Mercury; Lead; Beryllium; Thorium; { Yttrium; Erbium; Lanthanum; Didymum.
TRIADS	Aluminum; Cerium; Thallium; Aurum.
TETRADS	{ Platinum; Palladium; Rhodium; Iridium; Ruthenium; Osmium; Stannum; Titanium; Nickel; Cobalt; Iron; { Manganese; Uranium; Indium.
PENTADS	Antimony; Arsenic; Bismuth; Vanadium; Tantalum; Niobium.
HEXADS	Chromium; Wolfram or Tungsten; Molybdenum.



NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Potassium	K. Weight 39 Sp. gr. 0.865	Kalium. Davy. 1807	Potassium Carbonate and Charcoal.	$K_2CO_3 + 2C = 3CO + K_2$ distill and collect under Naphtha.
	KCl	Chloride.	Left after heating the Chlorate.	$KClO_3 = 3O + KCl$
	KI	Iodide.	Iron Iodide and Potash Carbonate.	$FeI_2 + K_2CO_3 = FeCO_3 + 2KI$
	KBr	Bromide.	Like the Iodide using Bromine.	$FeBr_2 + K_2CO_3 = FeCO_3 + 2KBr$
	K ₂ O	Monoxide.	Potassium Hydroxide and Potassium.	$2KHO + K_2 = H_2 + 2K_2O$
	K ₂ O ₂	Dioxide.	Produced when K ₂ O ₄ is made.	Has never been obtained pure.
	K ₂ O ₄	Tetroxide.	Burn Potassium in dry Oxygen.	$K_2 + O_4 = K_2O_4$
	KHO	Hydroxide.	Potassium Carbonate and Lime Hydrate.	$K_2CO_3 + CaH_2O_4 = CaCO_3 + 2KHO$
	KClO ₃	Chlorate.	Solution of Potash and Chlorine gas.	$3K_2O + Cl_2 = 5KCl + KClO_3$
	K ₂ CO ₃	Carbonate	Wood ashes and Water.	Lixivate, filter, decolorize and evaporate.
	KH ₂ CO ₃	Ricarbonate.	Pass Carbon Dioxide through K ₂ CO ₃ & Water.	$K_2CO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 = 2KHCO_3$

METALS.

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
A blue, white, soft, lustrous metal, oxydizes in air, thrown on water it unites with the Oxygen and ignites the Hydrogen.	
In salt bitterish cubes like common salt.	1. Tartaric' gives a white precipitate of Cream of Tartar. 2. Perchloric' also gives a white precipitate.
In milk-white, opaque, cubes, anhydrous, fusible.	3. Hydrofluosilicio' gives a white precipitate.
Somewhat similar to the Iodide.	4. Platinic Chloride with a little Hydrochloric acid and a little Alcohol gives a yellow precipitate of the double Chloride (KPtCl ₃)
White, deliquescent, caustic, melts, and volatilizes.	5. Potash salts tinge the flame of a blow-pipe <i>violet</i> . 6. On spectrum analysis a bright line is seen at the red and another at the limit of the violet band.
Chrome yellow, cakes at 280°.	7. The salts are Alkaline: <i>i. e.</i> they restore the color to Litmus that has been reddened with an acid.
White, deliquescent, soluble, alkaline, rods or masses.	
Flat, tabular, anhydrous crystals, taste of Nitre.	
In white crystals, soluble in water, deliquescent.	
In large rhombic prisms, anhydrous, soluble in 4 of water.	

NAMES.	FORMULÆ, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
K_2SO_4		Sulphato.	From residue left after making HNO_3 .	Add Potassium Carbonate till effervescence ceases.
$KHSO_4$		Bisulphate.	K_2SO_4 with more Sulphuric'.	Evaporate, dry, redissolve and recrystallize.
$K_2SO_4SO_3$		Anhydrosulphate.	Sulphate, Sulphuric' and Water.	
KNO_3		Nitrate.	Occurs <i>native</i> in East Indies.	But may be made <i>artificially</i> .
K_2S		Monosulphide.	{ Solution of Potash and Sulphuretted Hydrogen, then add as much more Solution of Potash.	$KHS + KHO = H_2O + K_2S$
K_2S_2		Disulphide.	Expose a Solution of KH_2S till turbid, then evaporate in vacuo.	$2KHS + O = H_2O + K_2S_2$
K_2S_3		Trisulphide.	{ Pass vapor of Carbon Disulphide over ignited Potassium Carbonate.	$2K_2CO_3 + 3CS_2 = CO_2 + 4CO + 2K_2S_3$
K_2S_4		Tetrasulphide.	Reduce K_2SO_4 with CS_2 .	$K_2SO_4 + 2CS_2 = 2CO + SO_2 + K_2S_4$
K_2S_5		Pentasulphide.	Melt Sulphur with dry Carbonate.	$3K_2CO_3 + S_{12} = 3CO_2 + K_2S_4O_3 + 2K_2S_5$
KHS		Hydrosulphate.	Pass H_2S through Caustic Potash in solution.	$2H_2S + 2KHO = 2H_2O + 2KHS$

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Bitter, neutral, rhombic prisms, anhydrous, soluble in 20 of water.	
Sour, flattened, rhombic prisms, soluble in water.	
Is in delicate needles, is decomposed by a large quantity of water.	
6 sided rhombic prisms, soluble in 7 of water.	
It is doubtful if it has ever been procured pure.	
Orange colored, easily fusible.	
Forms with the Sulphate, <i>Liver of Sulphur</i> .	
The latter is soluble in alcohol and is so separated.	

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Sodium	Na. 23	Natrium.	Obtained like Potassium.	$\text{Na}_2\text{O}; \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2; \text{NaHO}; \text{NaHCO}_3; \text{NaHSO}_4;$ NaS_2 are all prepared like the Potassium salts.
	Sp. gr. 0.972	Davy. 1808.		
	NaCl	Chloride. Common salt.	Evaporate water of brine-springs.	
	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Neutral Carbonate.	Sodium Chloride, Sulphuric', Coal, Chalk.	(a) $2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{NaCl} + \text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{HCl}$ (b) $\text{NaCl} + \text{NaHSO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{HCl}$ (c) $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{C}_2 = \text{Na}_2\text{S} + 4\text{CO}$ (d) $\text{Na}_2\text{S} + \text{CaCO}_3 = \text{CaS} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$
	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sulphate.	Sodium Chloride and Sulphuric'	$2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}$
	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$	Hyposulphite.	Sodium Sulphide & S.	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{S} = \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$
	NaNO_3	Nitrate.	Occurs native in Peru.	Called also Cubic or Chili Nitre.
	NaBO_3	Metaborate.	Borax and Sodium Carbonate.	
	$2\text{BO}_2\text{NaB}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Biborate or Borax.	Native in Thibet & Persia	
	$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Disodic Orthophosphate.	Acid Calcium Phosphate, and Sodium Carbonate.	$\text{CaH}_4\text{PO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{CaHPO}_4 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$
	$\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Trisodic Orthophosphate.	Disodic Phosphate and Caustic Soda.	$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{NaHO} = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$
	$\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Monosodic Orthophosphate.	Disodic Phosphate and Phosphoric'.	

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
They all resemble the corresponding Potassium preparations very closely.	
Not deliquescent, as soluble in cold as in hot water, manufactured in England, Spain and Canada.	
Oblique rhombic prisms, efflorescent; undergoes aqueous and igneous fusion—soluble in 2 of water.	1. Soda Salts are alkaline. 2. They give no precipitates with the Potash tests. 3. Neither Quicklime nor Potash will evolve Ammonia with Soda Salts. 4. Metantimonate of Potash throws down a white precipitate. 5. They tinge the blow-pipe flame yellow. 6. On spectrum analysis a bright line is seen in the yellow band.
Oblique rhombic prisms, soluble, look as if wet with water.	
Large regular soluble crystals.	
Deliquescent rhombohedrons.	
In large crystals, containing $3H_2O$.	
Six sided efflorescent crystals.	
Efflorescent oblique rhombic prisms.	
Six sided slender prisms.	
Prismatic acid crystals.	

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Ammonium	$\text{Na, NH}_4, \text{HPO}_4, 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Microcosmic Salt.	Disodic Phosphate and Salammoniac in solutions, filter & evaporate.	$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} = \text{NaCl} + \text{Na, NH}_4, \text{HPO}_4$
	NaPO_3	Metaphosphate.	Heat Microcosmic salt.	$\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4) \text{H, PO}_4 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3 + \text{NaPO}_3$
	$\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Pyrophosphate.	Heat Disodic Orthophosphate.	$2\text{Na}_2\text{H, PO}_4 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$
	NH_4 18		Salammoniac & Mercury.	Place these between Platinum plates and pass electricity through.
	NH_4Cl	Chloride. Salammoniac.	Liquid of gas works and Hydrochloric'.	$\text{NH}_4\text{HO} + \text{HCl} = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$
	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	Sulphate.	Liquid of gas works and Sulphuric'.	$2\text{NH}_4\text{HO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
	NH_4NO_3	Nitrate.	Carbonate and Nitric'.	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2 + 4\text{HNO}_3 = 3\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$
	$\text{NH}_4\text{H, CO}_3$	Bicarbonate.	Solution of Ammonia and CO_2 gas.	$\text{NH}_4\text{HO} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3$
	$(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{H}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$	Sesquicarbonate.	Salammoniac & Chalk.	
	NH_4HS	Sulph-hydrate.	Liquor Ammonia and Sulph-hydric'.	$2\text{NH}_4\text{HO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NH}_4\text{HS}$
	NH_4HO	Hydroxide. Solution of Ammonia.	Salammoniac and Quicklime.	$2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{CaO} = \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NH}_4\text{HO}$, with water, this is supposed to form NH_4HO

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
White prismatic crystals.	
Transparent, glassy, fusible, deliquescent.	
Brilliant permanent crystals, alkaline, soluble.	
An amalgam is formed, but they cannot be separated.	An <i>amalgam</i> is a solution of a metal in Mercury, which has the power of dissolving many metals, as Gold, Silver, &c.
White tough fibrous masses, difficult to powder.	1. The odor; moreover the salts are all volatilized by heat.
Long flat six sided prisms, soluble in 2 of water.	2. Tartaric' gives a white precipitate.
6 sided prisms, soluble in 2 parts of water.	3. Platinum Chloride gives a yellow precipitate.
In large crystals soluble in 8 parts of water.	4. Silver Nitrate with Ammonia gives a yellow precipitate.
In large crystalline masses.	5. Nessler's test for Ammonia and its salts.—Add a solution of Mercuric Chloride to one of Potassium Iodide and a little caustic Potash, a brown precipitate or coloration is immediately produced, consisting of Dimercour-ammonium Iodide—it is a most delicate test, $2(2\text{KI.HgI}_2) + \text{NH}_3 + 3\text{KHO} = \text{NHg}^{\text{II}}\text{I.H}_2\text{O} + 7\text{KI} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
A foetid solution used for testing.	
A pungent alkaline liquid, sp. gr. 0.891.	

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
	$(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CO}_2$	Carbamate of Ammonia.	Dry Ammonia and Carbon Dioxide gases mixed and cooled.	Carbamic acid has never been isolated.
	$(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CO}$	Carbamide.	Dry Ammonia and Phosgene gases.	$2\text{NH}_3 + \text{COCl}_2 = 2\text{HCl} + (\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CO}$
Cæsium	Cs. 12.3	Bunsen. 1860	Waters of Durkheim and Nauheim.	Decompose the Chloride with Mercury and electricity.
Rubidium	Rb. 85	Bunsen. 1860	In Durkheim and Nauheim waters.	Prepared like Cæsium.
Lithium	Li. 7	Arfwedson. 1817	Occurs in minerals.	Prepared like Cæsium. Density, 0.59.
Argentum	Ag. 108	Sp. gr.	Exists as Sulphides and Argentiferous galena, almost every specimen of native Lead Sulphide contains also Silver Sulphide.	The ore is ground, mixed with common salt, and roasted, which converts the Silver into Chloride, then Iron scraps are added. $6\text{AgCl} + 2\text{Fe} = 2\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{Ag}_2$
	AgCl.	Chloride.	Nitrate and Sodium Chloride.	$\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl} = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{AgCl}$
	AgI.	Iodide.	Nitrate and Potassium Iodide.	$\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KI} = \text{KNO}_3 + \text{AgI}$.
	Ag ₂ O	Monoxide.	Nitrate and solution of Potash.	$2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KHO} = \text{KNO}_3 + \text{HNO}_3 + \text{Ag}_2\text{O}$
	AgNO ₃	Nitrate.	Silver and Nitric acid.	$\text{Ag} + \text{HNO}_3 = \text{H} + \text{AgNO}_3$

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Condenses in white flocks.	
A white crystalline powder, a neutral substance.	
A rare metal, discovered by spectrum analysis.	It gives two blue lines in the spectrum.
Also rare and discovered like the preceding.	It gives two red lines in the spectrum.
Soft, reddish, white ; the lightest solid known. This is afterwards separated by Mercury and the latter is removed by distillation and leaves the Silver.	Gives two bright bands in the spectrum. Tinges flame crimson.
White, brilliant, the best conductor of heat and electricity, 1 grm. may be drawn into 2600 metres of wire, and it can be beaten into leaves 1-4000 mm. thick.	1. Chlorides give a white precipitate (AgCl) soluble in Ammonia. 2. Alkalies give a brown precipitate (Ag_2O) 3. Sulphhydric a black precipitate (Ag_2S) 4. Iron a white precipitate (Ag_2). 5. Charcoal with Sodium Carbonate and blow-pipe give metallic Ag 6. Sodium Orthophosphate gives a yellow precipitate $\text{Ag}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ 7. Potassium Chromate or Bichromate a brown precipitate AgCrO_4
A white powder, soluble in Ammonia and Potassium Cyanide.	
Pale yellow, insoluble in Ammonia	
A pale brown powder—2 other oxides exist.	
Flat, tabular crystals, stains the skin black.	

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Barium	Ba. 137	Davy. 1808	Native as Carbonate and Sulphate.	Like Lithium. Sp. gr. 1.5. Decomposes water.
	BaCl	Chloride.	Carbonate and Hydrochloric'.	$BaCO_3 + 2HCl = CO_2 + H_2O + BaCl_2$
	BaO	Oxide.	Heat a Nitrate.	$Ba(NO_3)_2 = O + N_2O_4 + BaO$
	BaH ₂ O ₂	Hydroxide.	Chloride and Sodium Hydroxide.	$BaCl_2 + 2NaOH = 2NaCl + BaH_2O_2$
	BaO ₂	Dioxide.	Heat Baryta in Oxygen.	$BaO + O = BaO_2$
	γ_4	Sulphate.	Native as heavy spar.	
Magnesium	24	Davy. 1808	As Dolomite ($CaCO_3 + MgCO_3$).	Like Lithium. Density 1.74
	MgCl ₂	Chloride.	Carbonate and Hydrochloric'.	$MgCO_3 + (HCl)_2 = CO_2 + H_2O + MgCl_2$
	MgO	Oxide.	Heat Magnesia Alba (Commercial Carbonate)	$Mg_4CO_3, MgH_2O_2 = 4CO_2 + 3O + H_2O + 2MgO$
	MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	Sulphate.	Dolomite and dilute Sulphuric'	$CaCO_3, MgCO_3 + 2H_2SO_4 = CaSO_4 + 2CO_2 + 2H_2O + MgSO_4$
	MgCO ₃	Carbonate (neutral).	Occurs native.	
	Mg ₄ CO ₃ , MgH ₂ O ₂ + 6H ₂ O	Magnesia Alba.	Sulphate and Sodium Carbonate.	Mix the solutions and it falls as a white insoluble powder.

METALS.

omposes

1.74

Cl₂

O+2Mg

CO₂+

hite in-

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
A white metal, oxydizes in air.	
Flat 4 sided tables, colorless or transparent.	1. Carbonates give a white precipitate. 2. Sulphates give also a white precipitate.
A greyish spongy mass.	3. Tinges flame green.
Fusible white crystals.	4. On spectrum analysis gives a series of green bands.
All the salts of Baryta are poisonous.	
Soluble only in boiling Sulphuric', but separates in cooling.	
White, ductile, malleable, burns with an intense white flame.	
White, crystalline, deliquescent.	
A soft, white, insoluble powder, soluble in CO ₂ water.	1. Alkalies and their Carbonates give a white precipitate insoluble in excess, but soluble in Ammonium Chloride.
Right rhombic prisms, cool, saline, bitter taste.	2. Any Phosphate with a little Ammonia gives a white precipitate of Ammonio-magnesian phosphate.
In rhombohedral crystals.	
If the solutions are weak, the powder is very light.	

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Strontium	Sr. 87	Hope. 1792	Native as Carbonate and Sulphate.	Like Lithium. Density 2.5
Calcium	Ca. 40	Davy. 1808	Native as Carbonate and Sulphate.	Like the former.
	CaO	Oxide (Quicklime).	Heat the Carbonate.	$\text{CaCO}_3 = \text{CO}_2 + \text{CaO}$
	CaH ₂ O ₂	Hydroxide.	Quicklime and Water.	$\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{CaH}_2\text{O}_2$ (Slaked lime.)
	CaCl ₂ , CaCl ₂ O ₂	Chlorinated Lime.	Slaked lime & Chlorine gas.	$2\text{CaO} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{CaCl}_2, \text{CaCl}_2\text{O}_2$
Cadmium	Cd. 112	Stromeyer. 1817	Found associated with Zinc.	Prepared with Zinc, it comes over first by distillation.
Zinc	Zn. 65	Density 6.8	Found as Carbonate (Calamine).	Roast and mix with Charcoal and distill.
	ZnCl ₂	Chloride.	Zinc and Hydrochloric'.	$\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{H}_2 + \text{ZnCl}_2$
	ZnO	Oxide.	Heat the Carbonate.	$\text{ZnCO}_3 = \text{CO}_2 + \text{ZnO}$ (Philosophers' wool).
	ZnSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	Sulphate.	Zinc and Sulphuric'.	$\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{H}_2 + \text{ZnSO}_4$ (white vitriol).
	ZnCO ₃	Carbonate.	Native or from Sulphate and Sodium Carbonate	$\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{ZnCO}_3$
Copper	Cu (Cuprum) 63.5	Density 8.6	Found pure and as pyrites.	Prepared by a very complicated process (un important.)
	CuO	Cupric Oxide.	Heat Copper in air.	Or heat the Nitrate.

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
A heavy white metal, oxydizes in air.	Tinges flame carmine-red. Bright bands in the blue and yellow of spectrum.
A light yellow oxydizable metal.	1. Alkalies and Carbonates give a white precipitate.
11 grs. dissolve in 1 pint of water at 15° C ; at 100° only 7 grains.	2. Sulphuric' and Oxalic' give white precipitates. (3) Ammonium Oxalate detects 1-50,000 pt. of a grain. (4) Green and orange bands are seen in the spectrum. (5) The Chloride gives an orange tint to flame.
A white powder called Milk of Lime.	1. Alkalies and Carbonates give white precipitates. (2) Hydro-
A disinfectant and bleacher.	sulphuric' a yellow precipitate. (3) Sulphide of Ammonium gives a yellow precipitate.
Like Tin but harder, it burns, density 8.7	1. Alkalies and Carbonates white precipitates.
Blue-white and crystalline.	2. Hydrosulphuric' white precipitate in neutral solutions; none if acid.
White, fusible, deliquescent.	3. Potassium Cyanide a white precipitate.
A white flocculent powder.	4. Ammonium Sulphide a white precipitate.
Soluble, right rhombic prisms.	5. Charcoal, Sodium Carbonate and the blow-pipe give yellow (ZnO) becomes white on cooling.
Pink when native; white when precipitated.	1. Alkalies give a pale blue precipitate (CuH_2O_2)
A red metal.	2. Ammonia intense blue color. (3) Ammonia Carbonate deep blue.
Black, dense, soluble in acids.	

NAME.	FORMULÆ, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Hydrargyrum	Cu_2O	Cuprous Oxide.	Black Oxide & Copper filings.	Heat together ; or from Sulphate, Glucose, and Potassium Hydroxide.
	$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sulphate.	Copper and Sulphuric'.	$\text{Cu} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CuSO}_4$ (blue vitriol)
	Hg. 200 Density 13.59	Mercury. Quicksilver.	Native pure, and as Cinnabar, &c.	Roast the Cinnabar and collect the Mercury as it sublimes.
	$\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_2$	Mercuric Chloride.	Mercuric Sulphate and Sodium Chloride.	$\text{HgSO}_4 + 2\text{NaCl} = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Hg}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_2$ (Corrosive Sublimate.)
	Hg_2Cl_2	Mercurous Chloride.	Mercuric Sulphate, Mercury, Sodium Chloride.	$\text{HgSO}_4 + \text{Hg} + 2\text{NaCl} = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (Calomel.)
	$\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}\text{I}$	Mercuric Iodide.	Mercuric Chloride and Potassium Iodide.	$\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KI} = 2\text{KCl} + \text{Hg}^{\text{II}}\text{I}$
	Hg_2I_2	Mercurous Iodide.	Mercury, Iodine, Spirits of Wine.	$2\text{Hg} + \text{I}_2 = \text{Hg}_2\text{I}_2$
	HgO	Mercuric Oxide.	Heat Mercuric Nitrate.	$2\text{Hg} + 4\text{HNO}_3 = 4\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HgO}$ (red precipitate.)
	Hg_2O	Mercurous Oxide.	Mercurous Nitrate and Solution of Potash.	$2\text{HgNO}_3 + 2\text{KHO} = 2\text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Hg}_2\text{O}$
	$\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	Mercuric Nitrate.	Mercuric Oxide and Nitric'.	$\text{HgO} + 2\text{HNO}_3 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Hg}^{\text{II}}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
	$\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Mercurous Nitrate.	Mercury & cold Nitric'.	$2\text{Hg} + 4\text{HNO}_3 = 2\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Transparent, ruby-red crystals, makes glass red.	4. Carbonates pale blue. (5) Potassium Ferrocyanide a reddish brown.
Blue soluble crystals.	6. Sulphhydric' and Ammonium Sulphide give black precipitates.
A white, volatile, liquid metal, freezes at -40° and boils at 350°C . (662°F).	1. All the salts sublime and may be decomposed by heat.
Semitransparent masses or prisms, very poisonous.	2. Charcoal and dried Sodium Carbonate yield metallic Mercury, (this is the reduction test.)
A white powder, insoluble, amorphous, density 7.14.	3. Slips of Copper placed in an acidulated solution become covered with Hg.
A beautiful scarlet powder, sometimes in crystals.	4. Stannous Chloride when in excess precipitates the metal.
An olive green powder.	
In red crystals: yellow when finely powdered.	
A dark grey insoluble powder; seen also in black wash.	1. Sulph-hydric acid precipitates.... Black. 2. Ammonium Sulphide..... Black. 3. Alkalies Black. 4. Ammonia and its Carbonate Black.
A syrupy liquid but may be crystallized.	5. Alkaline Carbonates..... White then black 6. Potassium Iodide..... Olive Green. 7. Hydrochloric Acid or } soluble Chlorides } White.
Large colorless soluble crystals.	MERCUROUS. MERCURIC SALTS.

NAME.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
	Hg ^{II} SO ₄	Mercuric Sulphate.	Mercury & Sulphuric.	Hg+2H ₂ SO ₄ =SO ₂ +2H ₂ O+HgSO ₄
	Hg ^{II} S	Mercuric Sulphide.	Native, and from Mercury and Sulphur.	Prepared by sublimation— <i>Clunabar</i> or <i>Vermillion</i> .
	Hg ₂ S	Mercurous Sulphide.	Mercurous Nitrate and Sulph-hydrie'.	
Plumbum	Pb 207	Density 11.45	Native Sulphide or Galena.	Roast Galena, the Sulphur be driven off as SO ₂
	PbI ₂	Iodide.	Acetate and Potassium Iodide.	Pb (C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₂ +2KI=2K (C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₂ +PbI ₂
	PbO	Oxide.	Heat Carbonate to dull redne's.	PbCO ₃ =CO ₂ +PbO (<i>Litharge</i> or <i>Mossicot</i>)
	Pb ₃ O ₄	Red Lead.	Heat Oxide for a long time.	3PbO+O=Pb ₃ O ₄ (<i>Diplumbic Tetroxide</i>)
	PbO ₂	Dioxide.	Digest red lead in Nitrie'.	Pb ₃ O ₄ +4HNO ₃ =2H ₂ O+2Pb (NO ₃) ₂ +PbO ₂
	Pb ₂ O	S. oxide.	Heat the Monoxide.	2PbO=O+Pb ₂ O
	PbCO ₃	Carbonate.	Lead Acetate and Carbon Dioxide gas.	
Beryllium	Be 9.4	Occurs as Silicate.	Chloride and Sodium.	Pass the vapor of the Chloride over Sodium.

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
A white crystalline powder.	
Red, crystalline or amorphous, used as a paint.	
A black precipitate.	
Blue-white, soft, malleable, volatile at a white heat.	
Yellow powder or in yellow iridescent spangles.	1. Alkalies cause a white precip.
In straw-colored plates.	2. Carbonates a white precipitate.
A red, insoluble powder, used as a paint.	3. Ammonia a white precipitate.
A deep brown powder called <i>puce brown</i> .	4. Sulphuric a white “
A grey powder.	5. Sulph-hydric a black “
A white insoluble powder called <i>White Lead</i> .	6. Ammonium Sulphide a black.
A white metal, often called Glucinium, density 2.1.	7. Potassium Iodide, yellow “
	8. Potassium Chromate, yellow.
	9. Sodium Chloride, white “
	10. Potassium Ferrocyanide, white.
	11. Charcoal, Sodium Carbonate and the blow-pipe give the metal.
	Its salts are colorless and sweet; gives no blue bend with Cobalt Nitrate and the blow-pipe.

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Thorium	Th 115.75	Found as Silicates.	Chloride and Sodium.	Like Beryllium.
Yttrium	Y 61.7	Found as Silicates	Chloride and Sodium.	Like Beryllium.
Erbium	Eb 112.6	In Ytterbite.		By a very complicated process of no importance.
Lanthanum	La 92.8	Cerite, Alulanite.	Chloride and Sodium.	Like Beryllium.
Didymium	Di 96	Cryplolite, &c.	Chloride and Sodium.	Like Beryllium.

An alloy is a mixture of metals, which may be either *natural* or *artificial*, the latter being produced by simply fusing the metals together. The alloy formed between Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Fe is an illustration of the first variety or *native*, and the following will serve as examples of those artificially prepared:—

Gun metal	Cu 90, Sn 10 parts.	Pewter	Zn 12, Sb 1, Cu (a little).
Bronze	Cu 91, Sn 6, Pb 1.	Plumbers' Solder	Pb 2, Sn 1.
Brass	Cu 28, Zn 34.	Fine Solder	Pb 1, Sn 2.
Bell metal	Cu 78, Sn 22.	Type metal	Pb 73, Sb 17, Sn 10.
Speculum metal	Cu 75, Sn 25.	Standard Silver	Ag 222, Cu 18.
German Silver	Cu 100, Zn 60, Ni 40	Standard Gold	Au 22, Cu (or Ag) 2.
Britannia metal	Sn 9, Sb 1, and sometimes also small quantities of Cu, Zn and Bi.		

When Hg is one of the component metals, the alloy is called *an amalgam*; thus, we have the amalgams of Au, Ag, Sn, NH₄, &c.

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
A grey powder, acquiring a metallic lustre by pressure.	
A blackish grey powder.	Alkalies precipitate white Hydrates.
Never isolated ; the salts are rose-colored.	Erbia is rose-colored. Characteristic bands are seen in the spectrum.
Grey powder, decomposes water, salts colorless.	Alkalies throw down white Hydrates.
Grey powder, decomposes water, salts rose-colored.	Alkalies cause rose-colored precipitates.

Distillation is an operation in which a volatile substance is converted by heat into a vapor, which is afterwards condensed in a suitable apparatus where it assumes a liquid form. But when the product condenses as a solid then the process is termed *Sublimation*.

When dry organic matter is distilled until all volatile products are expelled, the operation is called *Dry or Destructive Distillation*.

When several volatile substances, having different boiling points, are in a state of mixture, they may be separated by *Fractional Distillation*; i. e. by collecting the products as they are driven off at different degrees of heat, and condensing them separately.

Precipitation is produced when a body passes to the solid state so rapidly as to prevent the particles from arranging themselves into any regular form, and therefore the substance falls as a more or less fine powder.

Crystallization.—When bodies in passing from the liquid or gaseous states assume regular geometrical forms, the process is termed crystallization, and the solid bodies *crystals*.

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Aluminum	Al 27.4	Density 2.6	Chloride and Sodium.	Like Beryllium.
	Al ₂ Cl ₆	Chloride.	Alumina, Oil, Lamp-black and Chlorine.	Al ₂ O ₅ + C + Cl ₂ = 3CO + Al ₂ Cl ₆ got by distillation.
	Al ₂ O ₃	Oxide (Alumina).	Solution of Alum and Ammonia.	Al ₂ H ₆ O ₆ falls down; this must be ignited Al ₂ O ₃ remains.
	Al ^{III} (SO ₄) ₃	Sulphate.	Aluminum Hydrate and Sulphuric'.	This Sulphate combines with other Sulphates as Silver, Rubidium and Ammonium forming Alums.
	Al ^{III} NH ₄ (SO ₄) ₂ + 12 H ₂ O	Common Alum.	Is made from Aluminous Clay.	It is roasted, exposed to air, lixiviated with water. Sulfur monia is added to remove Iron, this is crystallized.
Cerium	Ce 92	Klaproth. 1803	From the Chloride and Sodium.	Like Beryllium.
Thallium	Tl 204	Crookes. 1861	Found in Iron and Copper pyrites.	Subject a solution of the Sulphates to electrolysis.
Aurum (Gold)	Au 196.7	Density 19.5	Found pure, or in alloys: got by dissolving it in Nitromuriatic' and precipitating with Ferrous Sulphate.	2AuCl ₃ + 6FeSO ₄ = 2Fe ^{III} (SO ₄) ₃ + 2Fe ^{III} Cl ₃ + Au ₂
	AuCl	Aurous Chloride.	Heat Auric Chloride.	AuCl ₃ = Cl ₂ + AuCl
	AuCl ₃	Auric Chloride.	Gold & Nitromuriatic'.	

METALS.

PROPERTIES.

Silver-like, unaffected by air, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, &c.

A transparent, waxy, colorless substance, with a crystalline structure.

A white, tasteless, coherent mass.

Thin pearly plates, sweet astringent taste and acid reaction.

Many so called Alums contain no alum, it is replaced by Iron, Manganese, &c. Common Ammonia Alum is in large crystals.

A grey powder, decomposes water, the salts are colorless.

A soft lead-like metal, streaks paper like Plumbago.

A soft yellow metal, soluble in Selenic Acid and in Nitromuriatic, is the most malleable of metals, it may be beaten into leaves 1 200,000 of an inch thick.

A yellowish white mass.

A red crystalline mass, very deliquescent.

TESTS.

1. Alkalies give white precipitates, soluble in excess.
2. Ammonia gives a white precipitate insoluble in excess.
3. Carbonates give white precipitates insoluble in excess.
4. Ammonium Sulphide gives a white precipitate of Hydrate.
5. Any salt of Aluminum with Cobalt Nitrate, gives a very characteristic blue bead with the blow-pipe.

Solid Potassium Sulphate gives a white precipitate with a Cerous salt.

1. Gives an intense green line in the spectrum.
2. Communicates a green color to flame.
3. Charcoal, Sodium Carbonate and the blow-pipe reduce it.

	THALLOUS.	THALLIC.
4. Alkalies, Ammonia and Carb-nates give	Nothing.	Brown precip
5. Chlorides and Bromides	White.	None.
6. Oxalic Acid	None.	White precip.
7. Phosphoric Acid	White.	White.
8. Arsenic	Yellow.	Yellow.
9. Potassium Ferrocyanide	Yellow.	Green.
10. Potassium Ferricyanide	Yellow.	Yellow.
11. Potassium Chromate	Yellow.	Yellow.
12. Platina Chlorides	Pale yellow.	.....
13. Iodides	Yellow.	.....
14. Zinc and Iron throw down crystals of Thallium from all its salts.	.....	.....

TESTS FOR GOLD.

1. Ferrous Sulphate gives a brown precipitate.
2. The blow pipe gives a metallic bead.
3. Stannous Chloride gives the *Purple of Cassius*.
4. Oxalic Acid slowly reduces Gold.
5. Sulph-hydric gives a black precipitate soluble in Ammonia

NAMES.	FO. MULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Platinum	Pt 19.74	Density 21.5	Exists usually as an alloy of Silver, &c.	The preparation is very complicated.
	$\text{Pt}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_2$	Platinous Chloride.	Prepared like Aurous Chloride.	
	$\text{Pt}^{\text{IV}}\text{Cl}_4$	Platinic Chloride.	Platinum and Nitromuriatic.	
Palladium	Pd 106.5	Density 11.8	Associated with Platinum.	Unimportant.
Rhodium	Rh 104	Density 10.6	Associated with Platinum also.	Unimportant.
Iridium	Ir 198	Density 21.15	Associated with the former.	
Ruthenium	Ru 104	Density 8.6	Associated with the former.	
Osmium	Os 199	Density 10	Associated with the foregoing.	

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Forms 2 sets of salts, one set dyad, the other tetrad.	1. Sulph-hydric and Ammonium Sulphido give a brown precipitate.
Insoluble greenish-grey powder.	2. The Chloride throws down a yellow precipitate with Potash and with Ammonia, but not with Soda, and is used in analysis to separate K from Na.
A red or brown deliquescent mass.	{ 1. Mercury Cyanide gives a yellow precipitate. 2. Potassium Iodide gives a black precip., will detect 1 in 500,000 parts.
Resembles Platinum and also forms 2 sets of salts.	{ 1. Sulph-hydric and Ammonium Sulphide give a brown precipitate. 2. Sulphates a yellow (pale). (3) Ammonia and Carbonates a yellow. 4. Alkaline Chlorides and Mercury Cyanide give no precipitates. 5. Zinc precipitates metallic Rhodium.
White, coherent, spongy, brittle; salts are pink.	Ammonium or Potassium Chlorido gives a dark brown-red precipitate.
A white, brittle metal; forms Iridious and Iridic Salts.	{ 1. Fused with Potassium Nitrate it forms an orange-red solution. 2. Potassium Sulpho-cyanate gives a red, changing to violet on heating. 3. Lead Acetate gives a purple-red precipitate.
Porous masses; also forms 2 sets of salts.	{ 1. Pungent, disagreeable odor when heated, irritating and poisonous. 2. Sulph-hydric & Ammonium Sulphide give a yellow-brown precipitate. 3. Silver Nitrate, olive-green. (4) Stannous Chloride a brown. 5. Tannin no precipitate, but a blue color. (6) Potassium solutions a dark brown. 7. Potassium Ferrocyanide green and then blue. (8) Potassium Iodide purple-red. 9. Zinc and Sodium Formate throw down metallic Osmium.
A black metal: it forms Osmious and Osmic Salts.	

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Ferrum (Iron)	Fe	56	Density 7.8	Found pure and as Sulphide.
	FeCl ₂		Ferrous Chloride.	Iron and Hydrochloric.
	Fe ₂ Cl ₃		Ferric Chloride.	Ferrous Chloride, Hydrochloric' and Nitric'.
	FeO		Ferrous Oxide.	Solution of a Ferrous Salt and Ammonia.
	Fe ₂ O ₃		Ferric Oxide	Solution of a Ferric Salt and Ammonia.
	Fe ₃ O ₄		Ferroso-ferric Oxide.	From a solution of the mixed Sulphates and Sodium Hydroxide. Occurs native also as Loadstone.
	K ₂ FeO ₄		Potassium Ferrate.	Ferric Oxide and Nitre heated.
	Fe ^{II} SO ₄		Ferrous Sulphate.	From Iron pyrites (Fe S ₂).
	Fe ^{III} ₂ (SO ₄) ₃		Ferric Sulphate.	Ferrous Sulphate, Sulphuric', and Nitric'.
Titanium	Ti	50	Density 50	Titanium Potassio-Fluoride and Potassium.

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K₂F

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Resemble

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.		
	FERROUS.	FERRIC.	
White, soft, tough.			
Green, deliquescent crystals, oxydize rapidly in air.	1. Alkalies, Ammonia and Carbonates give.....	White becoming green then brown.	Foxy red.
Red hydrated crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol.	2. Sulph-hydric'.....	No change.	White (Sulphur.)
White, becomes dark green and then red on exposure.	3. Ammonium Sulphide.....	Black.	Black.
Reddish brown; occurs native as Hæmatite.	4. Potassium Ferrocyanide....	White turns blue.	Blue.
In powder or in octahedral crystals, magnetic.	5. Potassium Sulphocyanide...	None	Blood-red.
With ice cold water it forms a deep amethystine colored solution of K_2FeO_4 .	6. Potassium Ferricyanide....	Blue	Green.
Green, soluble crystals, called Copperas or <i>green vitriol</i> .	7. Tincture of Galls.....	None	Blue black.
A buff colored amorphous mass.			
Resembles Tin, forms 2 sets of salts also.	1. Tincture of Galls gives an orange precipitate. 2. Potassium Ferrocyanide gives a dark brown. 3. Borax and Titanic Oxide form a glass which is yellow while hot, but becomes violet in cooling.		

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Manganese	Mn 55	Density 7.13	Calcined Carbonate, Borax, Charcoal.	Packed in a crucible and fused by a red heat.
	MnO	Manganous Oxide.	Carbonate and Hydrogen gas.	Pass the gas over the heated Carbonate.
	Mn ₂ O ₄	Manganoso-manganic Oxide.	Native as Hausmannite.	Or heat MnO ₂ to whiteness in the air.
	Mn ₂ O ₃	Manganic Oxide.	Native.	Expose hydrated monoxide to the air.
	MnO ₂	Binoxide.	The most common natural form.	Called Pyrolusite.
	Mn ₄ O ₇	Varvicide.	A natural mineral.	
	MnCO ₃	Carbonate.	Bichlorido and an Alkaline Carbonate.	Mix the solutions and it falls as a precipitate.
	K ₂ MnO ₄	Manganate of Potash.	Fuse Binoxide with Potash.	Manganic Acid has never been isolated.
Stannum	K ₂ Mn ₂ O ₈	Permanganate of Potash.	Manganate and water.	$3K_2MnO_4 + 2H_2O = MnO_2 + 4KHO + K_2Mn_2O_8$
	Sn (Tin) 118	Density 7.3	Found chiefly as Tin Oxide.	The ore is crushed and heated with coal ; the Tin fuses out.
	H ₂ SnO ₃	Stannic Acid.	Alkaline Stannates and an acid.	

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
A reddish, brittle, lustrous metal, decomposes water.	
A green powder; a strong base.	1. Alkalies, Ammonia and Carbonates give white precipitates, becoming brown. 2. Sulph-hydric', no change.
A neutral oxide.	3. Ammonium Sulphide, a flesh colored Sulphide.
Brown or black; a feeble base.	4. Potassium Ferrocyanide, a white precipitate.
Black; a neutral oxide.	5. With Borax and a blow-pipe, forms an amethystine-red bead in the outer flame, and none in the inner flame.
Resembles MnO_2 , but is harder and more brilliant.	6. Heated on Platinum foil with Sodium Carbonate it yields a green mass of Sodium Manganate.
An insoluble buff-colored or white powder; when heated it loses CO_2 and absorbs O.	
A green saline mass, may be in crystals.	
Dark purple crystals. Condyl's fluid is a solution of this salt.	
White; when heated it oxydizes forming <i>putty powder</i> .	
There is also a Metastannic Acid ($H_{10}Sn_5O_{16}$).	STANNOUS. STANNIC. 1. Alkalies, Ammonia and Carbonates..... White, Dark brown, Purple. 2. Sulph-hydric' and Ammonium Sulphide..... White, Yellow. 3. Auric Chloride..... None.

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Uranium	U 120	Density 18.4	Decompose the Chloride with Potassium. Found in Uranite and Pitchblende.	These salts are used in Photography and in enamel painting.
	UO	Uranous Oxide.	U ₂ O ₄ and Hydrogen.	Heat the former in a stream of the latter gas.
	U ₂ O ₄	Uranoso-uranic Oxide.	Ignite the metal in air.	
	U ₂ O ₅	Uranic Oxide	Heat the Nitrate.	
	UCl ₄	Uranous Chloride.	Metal and Chlorine gas.	Heat the metal in the gas.
	U ₂ O ₄ Cl ₂	Uranic Oxychloride.	Uranous Oxide and Chlorine gas.	
Indium	In 74		Exists in Zinc blende.	It was discovered by spectrum analysis.
Nickel	Ni 58.8	Density 8.8	Found as an Arsenide.	Heat the Oxalate to a white heat.
Cobalt	Co 58.8	Density 8.5	Found associated with Nickel.	And obtained like that metal.
	Co(NO ₃) ₂	Cobaltous Nitrate.	Metal and Nitric'.	
	CoCl ₂	Cobaltous Chloride.	Oxide & Hydrochloric'.	

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
A black powder, or in fused white malleable globules, it forms Uranous and Uranic Salts.	
A brown powder, sometimes crystalline, dissolves in acids and forms green salts.	
A dark green soft powder.	
A yellowish powder—it unites with metals and forms salts called <i>Uranates</i> .	
In dark-green regular octahedron crystals, forming an emerald-green solution with water.	
A yellow crystalline mass, soluble in water.	
Soft, lead-grey, blackens paper like lead.	
White and malleable ; the salts are unimportant.	
White, brilliant, tenacious : forms two sets of salts.	
Used in the laboratory in blow-pipe tests.	
Rose-colored crystals.	
	URANOUS.
1. Water forms solutions that are.....	Green
2. Caustic Alkalies give a.....	Red-brown
3. Alkaline Carbonates give.....	Green
4. Ammonium Sulphide	Black
5. Potassium Ferrocyanide	Red-brown;
6. Borax and a Phosphorous salt with any salt of Uranium, will form a green glass.	Yellow. Yellow. Yellow. None. Red-brown;
	URANIC.
1. Alkalies, Ammonia & Carbonates give a pale apple-green precipitate.	
2. Potassium Cyanide and Ferro-cyanide a green.	
3. Sulph-hydric' no change. (4) Ammonium Sulphide a black precipitate.	
	COBALTOUS.
1. Solution of Potash gives a.....	Blue growing red.
2. Ammonia	Red grows brown.
3. Sodium & Ammonium Carbonate,	Pink.
4. Potassium Ferrocyanide.....	Greyish green.
5. Potassium Cyanide.....	Yellowish brown.
6. Sulph-hydric'	No change.
7. Ammonium Sulphide.....	Black.
	COBALTOIC.
	Dark brown. Brownish red. Green. Black.

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Stibium	Sb 122	Density 6.8	Found as Sulphide.	Free'd by fusion, &c., called Antimony.
	SbCl ₃	Antimonious Chloride.	Antimonious Sulphide and Hydrochloric'.	$Sb_2S_3 + 6HCl = 3H_2S + 2SbCl_3$
	SbCl ₅	Antimonic Chloride.	The metal, heat and Chlorine gas.	$Sb + 5Cl = SbCl_5$
	SbH ₃	Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Stibine.	Zinc, Sulphuric', Antimonious Oxide.	
	Sb ₂ O ₃	Antimonious Oxide.	Antimonious Sulphide, Water and Soda Carbonate.	$2SbCl_3 + 3Na_2CO_3 = 6NaCl + 3CO_2 + Sb_2O_3$
	Sb ₂ O ₄	Tetroxide.	Native as Cervantite.	Or heat the metal in the air for some time.
	Sb ₂ O ₅	Antimonic Oxide.	Antimonic Anhydride.	Heat Antimonic Hydrate.
	H ₃ SbO ₃	Antimonic Acid.	Antimony and Nitric'.	
	H ₄ Sb ₂ O ₇	Metantimonic Acid.	Antimonic Chloride and Water.	$2SbCl_3 + 7H_2O = 10HCl + H_4Sb_2O_7$
	K ₂ H ₂ Sb ₂ O ₇	Potassium Hydrogen Metantimonato.	Potassium Antimonate & Potassium Hydrate.	Fuse together.
	KSbO ₃	Antimonate of Potash.	Antimony and Nitre.	Fuse together.
	Sb ₂ S ₃	Antimonious Sulphide.	Native.	Called Black Antimony.
	Sb ₂ S ₅	Antimonic Sulphide.	Tersulphide, Sodium Carbonate, Sulphur, and Lime Hydrate.	Boil in water and add diluted Sulphuric Acid and Sb ₂ O ₃ falls down (Golden Sulphuret).

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Bluish-white, lustrous, brittle, crystalline.	
A white crystalline mass, its solution is <i>Butter of Antimony</i> .	
A colorless volatile liquid.	
A gas, burns with a greenish flame.	
A white powder, acts as an acid and forms <i>Antimonites</i> , which are however very unstable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ammonium Sulphide gives an orange precipitate. 2. Alkalies and Carbonates give white precipitates. 3. Zinc and Iron reduce the salts to the metal, as a black powder. 4. SbH_3 burns and deposits 2 rings on a plate held in the flame soluble in Ammonium Sulphide, but not in a solution of Chlorinated Lime, nor in Nitric', which distinguishes it from Arsenic-uretted Hydrogen (AsH_3). 5. Fused with Charcoal and Sodium Carbonate, a brittle globule of Antimonium appears, and the Charcoal is covered for some distance with the Oxide (Sb_2O_3).
A grey-white powder, infusible.	
A straw-colored acid powder, insoluble in water.	
A white powder, soluble, acid, monobasic.	
It is dibasic and forms 2 series of salts, normal and acid Metantimonates.	
Its solution is used as a test for Sodium, with which it gives a white granular precipitate, the only known insoluble salt of Soda.	
These 2 acids resemble Metaphosphoric' (HPO_3) and Pyrophosphoric' ($\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$).	
Lead-grey, brittle, crystalline.	
A golden-yellow, flocculent powder.	

NAMES.	FORMULÆ, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Arsenicum	As 75	Density 5.7	Arsenious' and Carbon. Native as Sulphides, &c.	$\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C} = 3\text{CO} + \text{As}_2$
	AsH_3	Arseniuretted Hydrogen.	Zinc, Sulphurio', and As_2O_3	
	As_2O_3	Arsenious Anhydride.	Obtained while roasting ores of Tin, &c.	The As_2O_3 volatilizes and is purified by re- sublimation.
	As_2O_5	Arsenic Anhydride.	Evaporate to dryness Arsenic Acid.	
	H_3AsO_4	Arsenic Acid.	Arsenious Anhydride and dilute Nitric'.	$\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{HNO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4$
Bismuth	Bi 210	Density 9.9	Native.	Simple exposure of its ore to heat procures it. It forms bi-, tri- and quinquevalent salts.
Vanadium	V 51.2		Combined with Lead and Iron ores.	Heat Vanadium Nitrite to whiteness in Am- monia gas.
Tantalum	Ta 182		Fluo-tantalate of Potas- sium and Potassium.	It occurs as Tantalite and Yttrio-tantalite.
Niobium	Nb 94		Associated with Uranium, &c.	Prepared like Tantalum.

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.
Steel-grey, crystalline, brilliant, volatile, tarnishes in air.	1. Ammonio-Nitrate of Silver gives a yellow precipitate $\text{Ag}_2\text{As}_2\text{O}_4$. 2. Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper gives a green precipitate, Scheele's green. 3. Sulphuretted Hydrogen acidulated with Hydrochloric' gives yellow As_2S_3 .
A poisonous gas, burns, and furnishes 3 rings on a cold plate.	4. Zinc, Sulphuric' and white Arsenic give Arseniuretted Hydrogen, which burns and furnishes 3 rings on a plate held in the flame, which are soluble in Nitric' and in a solution of Chlorinated Lime, but not in Ammonium Sulphide (Marsh's Test).
White, heavy porcelain-like masses, or in crystals.	5. Reinsch's Test.—Copper placed in an acidulated solution of white Arsenic becomes coated with metallic Arsenicum. 6. Reduction Test.—Use the Berzelius test tube with black flux, i. e. Charcoal and dried Sodium Carbonate, metallic As is formed on heating the tube and condenses as a ring on the cool part. 7. The metal is volatile and emits an alliaceous odor.
A white deliquescent substance.	Heated with Borax and a Phosphate it forms a yellow bead.
A solution which gives a chocolate-red with Silver Nitrate.	1. Sulphuric' and Hydrochloric' give white precipitates. (2) Infusion of Galls, yellow. 3. Potassium Ferrocyanide, yellow. (4) Ferricyanide a white precipitate. 5. The Chloride with Zinc gives a blue color. (6) Borax and the blow-pipe forms a transparent glass that becomes opaque by blowing.
A reddish-white crystalline metal, brittle, volatile, and burns with a blue flame. <i>Characteristic Test.</i> —Sulphuretted Hydrogen gives a black precip.	1. Hydrochloric' gives a white precipitate. 2. Ammonium Chloride a white precipitate. 3. Potassium Ferrocyanide a red precipitate. 4. Potassium Ferricyanide a bright yellow. 5. Infusion of Galls an orange-red precipitate. 6. Borax & the blow-pipe produces a bead, that becomes opaque in blowing.
White, brittle, lustrous, forms 4 oxides.	
Black and burns with a bright light.	
Black powder; if heated oxydizes with incandescence.	

NAMES.	FORMULE, &c.	HISTORY, &c.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Chromium	Cr 52.5	Density 7	Heat Carbonate or Sesquioxide.	
	CrO ₃	Chromic Anhydride.	Potassium Bichromate and Sulphuric'.	$K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4 = K_2SO_4 + H_2O + 2CrO_3$
	H ₂ CrO ₄	Chromic Acid.	Chromic Anhydride and Water.	$CrO_3 + H_2O = H_2CrO_4$ it is bibasic.
	K ₂ CrO ₄	Potassium Chromate.	Chrome Iron ore and Potassium Carbonate heated.	Treat the residue with water, K ₂ CrO ₄ crystallizes out.
	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	Potassium Bichromate.	Chromate & Sulphuric'.	$2K_2CrO_4 + H_2SO_4 = K_2SO_4 + H_2O + K_2Cr_2O_7$
Wolfram	W 184	Tungsten. Density 17.4	Heat Tungstic Oxide in Hydrogen.	It requires a very high temperature for fusion.
Molybdenum	Mo 92	Density 8.6	Heat the Oxide with Charcoal.	Exists naturally as Sulphide and Lead Molybdate.

PROPERTIES.	TESTS.	CHROMOUS.	CHROMIO.
Is in fine powder or in small crystals, extremely hard and almost infusible.	1. Sulphuretted Hydrogen gives... 2. Ammonium Sulphide 3. Caustic Alkalies..... 4. Ammonia..... 5. Carbonates 6. Salammoniac and Ammonia 7. Tungstic Acid..... 8. Auric Chloride 9. Barium Salts..... 10. Lead Salts..... 11. Mercurous Salts 12. Silver Salts.....	No change. Black. Blue becomes green Blue gets red. Blue. Metallic Gold. Pale yellow. Bright yellow. Brick-red. Crimson.	No change. Greyish-green. Greyish-green. Greyish-green. Green.
Crimson, deliquescent needles.	13. Borax and blow-pipe yield an emerald-green glass.		
It bleaches and decomposes immediately with organic matter.	1. Zinc and Hydrochloric', or Sulphuric', or Phosphoric', or Oxalic', or Acetic' yield a beautiful blue Oxide. 2. Ammonium Sulphide acidulated gives a light brown. 3. Sulphuretted Hydrogen acidulated gives a blue color. 4. Potassium Ferrocyanide acidulated gives a brown precipitate. 5. Acids give white or yellow precipitates.		
Lemon-yellow prisms.	1. Solution in acids 2. Sulphuretted Hydrogen..... 3. Alkalies and Carbonates..... 4. Potassium Ferrocyanide..... 5. Sodium Phosphate..... 6. Heated in air 7. Heated with Zinc.....	Almost black Brown-black Brown-black Dark brown White	Reddish-brown Brown-black. Brown-black. Brown-black. White. Blue. Black.
In red tables or short prisms.			
A dark grey powder; exists as Tungstate of Iron and Cobalt.			
White, brittle, infusible.			

Variations in the Quantivalence of the Elementary bodies.—Notwithstanding the classification of the non-metallic and tallic radicals into *univalent* and *multivalent* or *polygenic groups*, which has been hitherto followed throughout this work; it becomes necessary to remark that with the exception of the monatomic class which are usually univalent, all the other radicals are apt to exhibit varying degrees of Quantivalence. The series of Nitrogen Oxides afford an illustration of this. From their formulæ N_2O , N_2O_2 , N_2O_3 , N_2O_4 , N_2O_5 , we notice that the Nitrogen may rank in any class from a *Monad* to a *Pentad* inclusive. Carbon which is *tetrad* in CH_4 and in CO_2 , is only *dyad* in CO ; Sulphur is *Hexad* in SO_3 , *tetrad* in SO_2 , and *dyad* in SH_2 ; Iron is sometimes *dyad*, at others *triad* and rarely *hexad*. Many more instances might be adduced in illustration of this tendency of most elementary bodies to form more than one set of compounds, but those mentioned are sufficient to shew us that too great reliance must not be placed on the representations of atomic structure which have hitherto been advanced by scientific chemists. Yet, at the same time, each elementary radical appears to have a favourite quantivalence, when its compounds are found to be more stable and permanent; and all others which it may otherwise form, shew a tendency on the slightest excitation, to assume that proportion or condition.

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ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

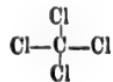
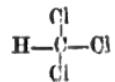
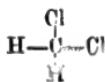
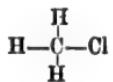
Though the term Organic Chemistry is not now admitted in the sense in which it was at one time employed, yet it is still used to designate a more complicated set of compounds than those which have hitherto been described. Many of these organic compounds can now be prepared artificially by ordinary chemical manipulations, without the aid of plant or animal life, which was at one time supposed to be so essential to their production, hence the distinction formerly drawn between organic and inorganic chemistry is now fast disappearing. From the fact that these compounds nearly always contain Carbon as one of their constituents, this department of the science has been called the *Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds*.

These organic substances from being more complex in constitution, are more subject to decomposition and to transformation than the Inorganic. Thus, we find that the application of *heat* will produce many different results with them, varying much and in proportion to the temperature to which they are exposed; thus, we procure gases, vapors, oleaginous, etheral and empyreumatic matters; while with chemical reagents the products will be found to be equally diversified. *Oxygen* for instance may act in four different modes on an organic compound. 1st. By simply oxydizing the substance; 2nd. By withdrawing *Hydrogen* from it; 3rd. By not only withdrawing the H, but also usurping its place; 4th. By extracting both Carbon and Hydrogen from it. *Chlorine*, *Iodine*, and *Bromine*, act on such bodies exactly in the same way as *Oxygen* does. *Nitric Acid* also produces different effects; thus, it sometimes unites directly with the compound as with a metal; at other times it withdraws Hydrogen and deposits in its place NO, (or Nitryl); or it may simply oxydize the compound. *Alkalies* may unite directly with the substance, or may withdraw Hydrogen and oxydize the product, or if it

contains Chlorine it may remove and appropriate it; or double decomposition may take place between the compound and the salt employed. *Hydrogen, Potassium, Sodium and other reducing agents*, withdraw Oxygen, Chlorine, Iodine and Bromine from them, sometimes substituting Hydrogen. *Sulphuric Anhydride, Phosphoric Anhydride, Strong Sulphuric Acid and other Dehydrating Chemicals* remove one or more molecules of H_2O from their constituents.

In describing the composition of chemical bodies, two kinds of formulæ may be employed:—the *Empirical* which gives merely the atomic composition of the molecule, example C_2H_6O or common Alcohol; and the *Rational* which not only does this, but shews at once its real character and its proper position in relation to the other organic compounds; thus, Alcohol is more properly written C_2H_5HO , or Ethyl Hydroxide. Both formulæ are however correct, but the latter is more explicit.

The atoms of Carbon possess the property of *uniting among themselves* in a much higher degree than those of any other element, and this accounts for the multiplicity of the carbon compounds as compared with those of any other elementary body. Carbon is a tetrad and has therefore 4 bonds requiring satisfaction. In the compound Methane $H—C—H$ we find every bond provided for and this constitutes a *Saturated Hydrocarbon* compound. But four atoms of any other monad will accomplish this end as well, and the following *substitution products* can be obtained by suitable means from CH_4 by the action of Chlorine.



Now when 2 atoms of tetravalent Carbon unite together, the union is effected thus $\text{---}C—C\text{---}$ 2 of the bonds being employed in uniting with each other and a new *radical* (or group of atoms) is formed which requires only 6 bonds to be satisfied or to form a

saturated compound, as occurs with Ethane C_2H_6 . If 3 atoms unite then 4 bonds are employed in the union of the Carbon atoms; thus, $\begin{array}{c} | \\ -O- \\ | \\ -O- \\ | \\ -O- \end{array}$ and the resulting molecule (or new radical) presents only 8 bonds for saturation, a condition which is met with in the substance known as Propane C_3H_8 . These examples can be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

Hence CH_4 (Methane) is taken as the type of the *Monocarbon Series* of *Saturated Hydrocarbon Compounds*; C_2H_6 (Ethane) as the type of the *Dicarbon Series*; C_3H_8 (Propane) as that of the *Tricarbon Series*, &c.

There are however other groups of organic compounds in which all the combining bonds are not satisfied, such as Methene $H-C-H$, and Ethene $H-C=C-H$, these are therefore called in contradistinction to the before-mentioned series, *Non-saturated Compounds* and these $H \quad H$ latter will always unite directly with other elements in such quantities as will fill up the vacant combining bonds to become saturated; thus, CH_2 and C_2H_4 will unite directly with Cl_2 to form saturated compounds; whilst, on the other hand, we find it impossible to obtain a combination of Cl with CH_4 , or C_2H_6 , because they are already saturated.

No less than 16 artificially prepared members of the saturated hydrocarbon series, containing from 1 to 16 atoms of C combined with a saturating quantity of H, are known, and each member of this series forms a starting point for a number of peculiar derivatives, all containing a common constituent and all exhibiting a family likeness.

The compounds derived from each of these series of mono-, di-, tri-, tetra-, and higher carbon-groups may advantageously be compared with those of the inorganic metals, and each different carbon series may be supposed to contain a group of atoms of C and H, which plays the same part in their compounds that the metal does in the metallic salts, and to this group of C and H the name of *Compound radical* has been given. The following is a list of the compound radicals of the saturated hydrocarbons and of some of their principal derivatives.

RADICALS.	Saturated Hydrocarbons or Hydrides.	OXIDES OR ETHERS.	HYDROXIDES OR ALCOHOLS.	ALDEHYDES.	ACIDS.	
Methyl.....	$(\text{CH}_3)_3$	CH_3H	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$	CH_2O	CH_2O_3	Formic'.
Ethyl.....	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$	Acetic'.
Propyl.....	$(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)_3$	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$	Propionic'.
Butyl.....	$(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_3$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$	Butylic'.
Amyl.....	$(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})_3$	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$	Valerianic'.
Hexyl.....	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13})_3$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$	Caproic'.
Heptyl.....	$(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15})_3$	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$	(Enanthylie'
Octyl.....	$(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17})_3$	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$	Capric'.
Nonyl.....	$(\text{C}_9\text{H}_{19})_3$	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{19}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_9\text{H}_{19})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$	Pelargonic'.
Decatyl.....	$(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{21})_3$	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{21}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{21})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$	Rutic'.
Undecyl.....	$(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23})_3$	$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2$	.....
Duodecyl.....	$(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25})_3$	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3$	Lauric'.
Tridecyl.....	$(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{27})_3$	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{27}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{27})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}$	.....	.....
Quatuordecyl.....	$(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{29})_3$	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{29}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{29})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_3$	Myristic'.
Quindecyl.....	$(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31})_3$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}$	.....	.....
Cetyl.....	$(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})_3$	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{H}$	$(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})_2\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}$	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$	Palmitic'.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3$	Margaric'.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_3$	Stearic'.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_2$	Arachic'.
Ceryl.....	$(\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{55})_3$	.....	$\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{55}\text{HO}$	.....	$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_3$	Behenic'.
Metyl.....	$(\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{61})_3$	.....	$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{61}\text{HO}$	.....	$\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{54}\text{O}_3$	Cerotic'.
					$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{60}\text{O}_3$	Melissic'.

Wherever vacancies occur in this table it indicates that such compounds have not yet been isolated. It will be observed that the saturated compounds are regarded as *Hydrides* of the compound radicals, the *oxides* are known as *Ethers*, the *hydroxides* as *Alcohols*, their compounds with Acetic' and other acids are called *Ethereal Salts*, each furnishes an *Aldehyde* and one or more *acids*.

Saturated Hydro-Carbons may however be deprived of one or more molecules of H, and give rise to new *homologous series*; thus, Methane CH_4 may become CH_2 , Ethane C_2H_6 is converted into C_2H_4 , Propane C_3H_8 forms C_3H_6 , &c., &c., these are therefore molecules of *unsaturated hydro-carbons*, having two bonds free and uncombined, and on this account they act as Dyads. And again C_2H_4 , C_3H_6 and C_4H_8 may each by appropriate means lose another molecule of H, and other new series arise, viz. :— C_2H_2 , C_3H_4 , C_4H_6 , each being a quadrivalent or tetrad radical.

The following table will better illustrate these series, it includes however only the first 6, together with the names that have been proposed for each by Dr. Hofman:—

1st Series. PARAFFINS.	2nd Series. OLEFINS.	3rd Series.	4th Series.	5th Series.	6th Series.	7th Series.
CH_4 Methane.	CH_2 , Methene.					
C_2H_6 Ethane.	C_2H_4 Ethene.	C_2H_2 Ethine.				
C_3H_8 Propane.	C_3H_6 Propene.	C_3H_4 Propene.	C_3H_2 Propene.			
C_4H_{10} Quartane.	C_4H_8 Quartene.	C_4H_6 Quartene.	C_4H_4 Quartene.	C_4H_2 Quartene.		
C_5H_{12} Quintane.	C_5H_{10} Quintene.	C_5H_8 Quintene.	C_5H_6 Quintene.	C_5H_4 Quintene.	C_5H_2	
C_6H_{14} Sextane.	C_6H_{12} Sextene.	C_6H_{10} Sextene.	C_6H_8 Sextene.	C_6H_6 Sextene.	C_6H_4	C_6H_2

If the preceding table be read from left to right, each line will present an *isologous* series, each molecule differing from the one preceding it by H, less, but if read from above downwards then it affords an example of a *homologous* series, where each differs from its immediate neighbours in CH.

It has been shewn already that saturated hydro-carbons may give up one or more of their H atoms in exchange for another element; thus, from Methane CH₄ we may get CH₃Cl, CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, and CCl₄, and these *substitution compounds* may be regarded as being formed of Cl with radicals CH₃^I, CH₂^{II}, CH^{III}, and Cl^{IV}, which are monad, dyad, triad and tetrad respectively: the quantivalence depending altogether upon the number of H atoms withdrawn from the original saturated molecule. Those of even quantivalence, dyads and tetrads, contain even numbers of H atoms, but those of uneven quantivalence, monads, triads and pentads, contain odd numbers of H atoms, and are supposed to exist as double molecules, as seen in Methyl (CH₃)₂, Ethyl (C₂H₅)₂, &c. These latter are distinguished by names ending in *yl*. The annexed table will illustrate these peculiarities regarding the quantivalence, as well as the manner in which these compounds are named.

CH ₄ Methane.	(CH ₃) ^I Methyl.	(CH ₂) ^{II} Methene.	(CH) ^{III} Methenyl.				
C ₂ H ₆ Ethane.	(C ₂ H ₅) ^I Ethyl.	(C ₂ H ₄) ^{II} Ethene.	(C ₂ H ₃) ^{III} Ethenyl.	(C ₂ H ₂) ^{IV} Ethine.	(C ₂ H) ^V Ethinyl.		
C ₃ H ₈ Propane.	(C ₃ H ₇) ^I Propyl.	(C ₃ H ₆) ^{II} Propene.	(C ₃ H ₅) ^{III} Propenyl.	(C ₃ H ₄) ^{IV} Propine.	(C ₃ H ₃) ^V Propinyl.	(C ₃ H ₂) ^{VI} Propone.	(C ₃ H) ^{VII} Proponyl.

All the ORGANIC COMPOUNDS may be arranged into the following 20 groups:

Class 1. Hydro-carbons with even number of Hydrogen atoms.	Class 5. Mercaptans or Sulphur Alcohols.
Class 2. Alcohols.	Class 6. Selenium Alcohols
Class 3. Haloid Ethers.	Class 7. Sulphur and Selenium Ethers.
Class 4. Oxygen Ethers.	Class 8. Compound Ethers.

Class 9. Aldehydes.

Class 10. Organic Acids.

Class 11. Acid Halides.

Class 12. Acid Oxides.

Class 13. Ketones.

Class 14. Amines.

Class 15. Alcoholic Ammonium compounds.

Each of these classes we will now proceed to describe:

1st Class.—HYDRO-CARBONS WITH EVEN NUMBERS OF HYDROGEN ATOMS; yet it must not be forgotten that these are often regarded as Hydrides of organic radicals containing uneven numbers of H atoms; thus, CH_4 may be considered to be CH_3H . Now let us turn again to Dr. Hofman's table of the Hydro-carbons at page 75, and examine separately the various series which it presents to us:—

1st Series.— $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ * or Paraffins (*parum affinis*) which are all saturated hydro-carbons, and owe their name to the fact that from being saturated they show no tendency to unite with other substances. No less than 16 of the paraffins have been prepared, containing from 1 to 16 atoms of Carbon in each molecule; many of them exist naturally in both American and other mineral oils; they are:—

(1) Methane CH_4
(2) Ethane C_2H_6
(3) Propane C_3H_8

(4) Quartane C_4H_{10}
(5) Quintane C_5H_{12}
(6) Sextane C_6H_{14}

(7) Septane C_7H_{16}
(8) Octane C_8H_{18}
(9) Nonane C_9H_{20}

(10) Decane $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$
(11) Undecane $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{24}$
(12) Duodecane $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{26}$

(13) Tridecane $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{28}$
(14) Quatuordecane $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{30}$
(15) Quindecane $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}$
(16) Sexdecane $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{34}$

The first four of these are gases, as the rest are liquids, whose boiling points and specific gravities rise as the molecular weight increases; though natural productions yet they can be prepared artificially;

1st. By the action of Zinc on Alcoholic Iodides; 2nd. By the dry distillation of Boghead and Cannel coal, &c.

* In a formula like this $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ the n stands for any number of Carbon atoms.

2nd Series.— C_nH_{2n} or Olefines ; these are all exact multiples of CH_2 ; they are 13 in number :—

Methene CH_2	Quartene C_4H_8	Septene C_7H_{14}	Decene $C_{10}H_{20}$	Trigintene $C_{30}H_{60}$
Ethene C_2H_4	Quintene C_5H_{10}	Octene C_8H_{16}	Sexdecene $C_{16}H_{32}$	.....
Propene C_3H_6	Sextene C_6H_{12}	Nonene C_9H_{18}	Septivigintene $C_{27}H_{54}$	.....

The higher compounds of this series are solid, the lower ones are gaseous, and the intermediate are liquid, and their boiling points rise also with the increase of the Carbon atom in their constitution. They may be prepared by decomposing nascent Paraffins by the action of Zinc or Sodium on Alcoholic Iodides, or by decomposing at a red heat Butyrates, Acetates, &c.

3rd Series.— C_nH_8 —. Five only of these have been procured ; they are :—

Ethine C_2H_2	Propine C_3H_4	Quartine C_4H_8	Quintine C_5H_8	Sextine C_6H_{10}
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The first two are gases, the others are liquids. They may be prepared by heating Sodium Ethylate with Bromides of the Olefine derivatives.

4th Series.— C_nH_{2n-4} . Quintone C_5H_6 is the only known compound of this series ; and certain volatile oils found ready formed in some particular plants, called Terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$, are also included under this head.

Q. intone is a liquid and may be prepared from Alcoholic Potash with Quintine Dibromide ; it is both sexvalent and tetravalent.

Terpenes are found more especially in Coniferous and Aurantiaceous plants ; they include Oils of Turpentine, Bergamot, Lemon, Orange, Caraway, Cloves, Juniper, Thyme and many others.

5th Series.— C_nH_{2n-6} or Aromatic Hydro-carbons. Six only have been prepared, they are :—

Benzene C_6H_6	Toluene C_7H_8	Xylene C_8H_{10}	Cumene C_9H_{12}	Cymene $C_{10}H_{14}$	Amylxyleno $C_{10}H_{16}$
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Except the last they may all be procured by fractional distillation from the lighter oil obtained during the destructive distillation of coal ; they are all liquids.

6th Series.— C_nH_{2n-8} . Two only of these have been prepared, viz.: Phenylene C_6H_4 and Cinnamene C_8H_6 ; little is known concerning the first, but the latter is an oil and exists in Storax.

7th Series.— C_nH_{2n-10} . Only two of these are supposed to have been separated and they are not yet named.

8th Series.— C_nH_{2n-12} . Naphthalene $C_{10}H_8$ only has been procured; it is unimportant.

9th Series.— C_nH_{2n-14} . Diphenyl $C_{12}H_{10}$ and Dibenzyl $C_{14}H_{14}$ are alone known of this series, both are solids.

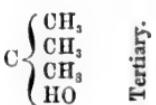
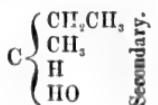
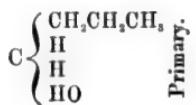
10th Series.— C_nH_{2n-16} . Stilbene $C_{14}H_{12}$ only is prepared; it is in mother-of-pearl-like plates.

11th Series.— C_nH_{2n-18} . Anthracene $C_{14}H_{10}$ is prepared by the dry distillation of coal, it is in small micaceous plates.

12th Series.— C_nH_{2n-24} . Chrysene $C_{18}H_{12}$, heat Diphenyl in a tube with H gas, it is in yellow crystalline plates.

Class II.—ALCOHOLS; these are organic compounds composed of hydro-carbon radicals (hence called Alcohol radicals) combined with (HO) Hydroxyl. The term Alcohol was at one time applied exclusively to Spirits of Wine, but is now used to designate a numerous class of organic compounds, which differ greatly from each other both in appearance and in properties, but yet they resemble one another however, in being all saturated hydro-carbons in which one or more of the H atoms have been replaced by (HO) Hydroxyl; and as these radicals differ from each other in their quantivalence, so we may have *monatomic*, *diatomic*, *triatomic* and *polyatomic* Alcohols, according to the number of (HO) Hydroxyl molecules they contain; thus, from Propane C_3H_8 three Alcohols may be prepared: $(C_3H_7)^I$ (HO) or Propyl Alcohol, which is monatomic; $(C_3H_7)^{II}$ (HO)₂ Propene Alcohol, which is diatomic; and $(C_3H_7)^{III}$ (HO)₃ or Propenyl Alcohol, which is triatomic.

Alcohols may also be divided into *primary*, *secondary* or *tertiary* according as the atom of Carbon that is combined with the Hydroxyl is also directly united with 1, 2 or 3 other carbon atoms; thus:



MONATOMIC ALCOHOLS AND SOME

SUBSTANCES.	FORMULES.	SYNONYMS.	PREPARED FROM.	PROCESS AND DECOMPOSITIONS.
Methyl Alcohol	CH_3HO	Methyl Alcohol. Wood Spirit. Hydroxymethane. Carbinol.	(1) Oil of Wintergreen and solution of Potash. (2) Destructive distillation of wood.	(1) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 + \text{HCH}_3 + \text{KHO} = \text{KHC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 + \text{CH}_3\text{HO}$ (2) It comes over first on distilling wood ; add Lime, which forms Pyrolignite, and distill.
	CH_3O_2	Formic Acid.	Wood Spirit and Air.	$\text{CH}_3\text{HO} + \text{O}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3\text{O}_2$
	CH_3Cl	Methyl Chloride.	Wood Spirit, Sulphuric' and Sodium Chloride.	(a) $\text{CH}_3\text{HO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (b) $\text{CH}_3\text{HSO}_4 + \text{NaCl} = \text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$
	CH_3I	Methyl Iodide.	Wood Spirit, Phosphorus and Iodine.	Prepared by distillation.
	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$	Methyl Oxide or Ether.	Wood Spirit and Sulphuric'.	(a) $\text{CH}_3\text{HO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (b) $\text{CH}_3\text{HSO}_4 + \text{CH}_3\text{HO} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$.
	CH_3NO_2	Methyl Nitrate.	Wood Spirit, Sulphuric' & Potassium Nitrate.	Distill, no heat is required.
	CH_3HS	Sulph-hydrate. Methyl Mercaptan.	Calcium Methyl-sulphate and Potassium Sulph-hydrate.	$\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 + 2\text{KHS} = \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{CH}_3\text{HS}$
	$\text{CH}_3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	Acid Methylsulphate. Methylsulphuric Acid. Sulphomethylic Acid.	Wood Spirit and Sulphuric'.	$\text{CH}_3\text{HO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3\text{HSO}_4$

$C_2H_4O_2$
ing wood ;
ignite, and

$H_3H_2SO_4$
+ CH_3Cl

$H_3H_2SO_4$
+

D_4+CaSO_4

SO_4

PROPERTIES, &c.	REMARKS AND TESTS.
<p>It is a colorless fluid, odor peculiar, taste unpleasant, it burns, and is soluble in water, sp. gr. 0.798 ; Caustic Baryta, Calcium Chloride, Potassium and Sodium dissolve in it.</p>	<p>The Oil of Wintergreen consists of Acid Methyl Salicylate. <i>To detect this Spirit in Tinctures, Ethers, &c.—Distill off a small quantity with a little Potash Carbonate to neutralize any acid present, then add a few drops of a solution of Permanganate of Potash, if it does not become colored within 10 minutes it is pure.</i></p>
<p>A clear colorless fuming liquid, crystallizes below 0°C in large brilliant plates; sp. gr. 1.235, odor penetrating.</p>	<p>It reduces the salts of Gold, Platinum, Mercury and Silver. Exists naturally in Ants, Caterpillars and in stinging Nettles. The poison of the Wasp and Bee is said to be this acid.</p>
<p>A colorless gas, odor peculiar, taste sweet, unliquifiable, burns with a pale flame, greenish at the edges.</p>	<p>May be collected over water.</p>
<p>A colorless feebly combustible liquid, insoluble in water, sp. gr. 2.237, boils at 40°C. (111°F.)</p>	
<p>An unliquifiable colorless gas, odor ethereal, sp. gr. 1.617, this gas must be collected over Mercury.</p>	<p>It burns with a pale flame and a feeble light.</p>
<p>A colorless liquid, odor ethereal, sp. gr. 1.182, boils at 66°C. (151° F.)</p>	<p>Its vapor heated to 150°C. (302°F.) detonates violently.</p>
<p>A liquid, having a very offensive odor ; it is lighter than water.</p>	<p>1. Lead Acetate gives a yellow precipitate. 2. Mercuric Oxide produces a white precipitate.</p>
<p>May be obtained as a sour syrupy liquid, or in minute acicular crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol—but this preparation is easily decomposed and is very unstable.</p>	

SUBSTANCES.	FORMULE, &c.	SYNONYMS.	PREPARED FROM.	PROCESS AND DECOMPOSITIONS.
Ethyl Alcohol.	C ₂ H ₅ (HO)	Alcohol. Ethane Hydroxyl. Methyl Carbinol.	Glucose, Water, and a ferment.	C ₂ H ₅ O ₆ =2CO ₂ +2C ₂ H ₅ HO
	C ₂ H ₄ O	Aldehyde.	Potassium Acetate and Potassium Formate.	KC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ +KCHO ₂ =K ₂ CO ₃ +C ₂ H ₄ O
	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Acetic Acid.	Alcohol, Platinum black.	C ₂ H ₅ HO+O ₂ =H ₂ O+C ₂ H ₄ O ₂
	(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O	Oxide or Ether.	Alcohol and Sulphuric'.	(a) C ₂ H ₅ HO+H ₂ SO ₄ =H ₂ O+C ₂ H ₅ H ₂ SO ₄ (b) C ₂ H ₅ H ₂ SO ₄ +C ₂ H ₅ HO=H ₂ SO ₄ +(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O
	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₃	Nitrate.	Alcohol, Urea, Nitric'.	The vapor explodes if strongly heated.
	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂	Nitrite.	Alcohol, Nitric'.	
	C ₂ H ₅ HS	Mercaptan. Ethyl Sulph-hydrate.	Potassium Sulph-hydrate Calcium Ethylsulphate.	Ca(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (SO ₄) ₂ +2KHS=K ₂ SO ₄ +CaSO ₄ +2C ₂ H ₅ HS
	C ₂ H ₅ H ₂ SO ₄	Sulpho-ethylic Acid.	Alcohol and Sulphuric'.	C ₂ H ₅ HO+H ₂ SO ₄ =H ₂ O+C ₂ H ₅ HSO ₄
Propyl Alcohol	C ₃ H ₇ (HO)		Acetone and Hydrogen.	(CH ₃) ₂ CO+H ₂ =C ₃ H ₇ (HO)
Butyl Alcohol	C ₄ H ₉ (HO)		Quartyl Chloride and Potassium Acetate.	Exists in four Isomeric modifications.
Amyl Alcohol	C ₅ H ₁₁ (HO)	Fousel Oil.		During distillation of Corn, Potatoes, &c., it comes over towards the end of the process, but it requires purification.

PROPERTIES, &c.	TESTS AND REMARKS.
A colorless limpid liquid, pungent and agreeable taste and odor, burns with a pale blue flame, and feeble light, never freezes, boils at 78°C. (173°F.)	Sp. gr. of <i>Absolute Alcohol</i> , 0.7938 " " " <i>Rectified Spirit</i> , 0.835 " " " <i>Proof</i> " 0.920
A limpid colorless ethereal smelling liquid. Sp. gr. 0.790. It mixes with water and boils at 22°C. (72°F.)	Watery solutions reduce Silver salts, leaving a coating of Silver on the test tube. Boiled with Potash it gives a brownish-yellow mass.
A pungent, sour smelling liquid, crystallizable.	Sp. gr. of glacial 1.063, vapor inflammable; mixes with water.
A colorless fragrant liquid, boils at 35°C. (96°F.) burns with a white flame. Sp. gr. 0.720.	
A liquid, does not mix with water, taste and odor sweet.	Sp. gr. 1.112. The Urea decomposes any Nitrous' formed.
A pale yellow volatile liquid, smells of apples.	Sp. gr. 0.947. <i>Sweet Spirits of Nitre</i> contains this with Aldehyde and other impurities.
A colorless limpid liquid, sp. gr. 0.842; boils at 36°C—very inflammable, burns with a blue flame.	The vapor smells strongly of onions, which odor is very persistent.
Also called Acid Sulphate and Ethylsulphuric Acid.	The other salts of Ethyl are not of importance.
A colorless liquid, does not freeze, sp. gr. 0.791.	It exists in <i>two</i> isomeric modifications.
Unimportant.	
It is an oily colorless mobile liquid, odor peculiar, taste hot and acrid; sp. gr. 0.811, it burns, the vapor causes coughing and difficulty in breathing.	It becomes oxydized in the air, or with Platinum black; thus, $C_3H_7HO + O_2 = H_2O + C_3H_6O$ or <i>Valerianic Acid</i> . The same is effected by Fousel Oil, Sulphuric' and Potassium Bichromate.

SUBSTANCES.	FORMULE, &c.	SYNONYMS.	PREPARED FROM.	PROCESS AND DECOMPOSITION.
Hexyl Alcohol	$C_6H_{12}(HO)$		American Petroleum, &c.	Process complicated.
Heptyl Alcohol	$C_7H_{16}(HO)$		Hydrogen and (Enanthio) Aldehyde.	$C_7H_{14}O + H_2 = C_7H_{16}(HO)$
Octyl Alcohol	$C_8H_{18}(HO)$		Castor Oil and Potash.	$C_{18}H_{36}O_2 + 2KHO = K_2C_{10}H_{16}O_4 + H_2 + C_8H_{17}(HO)$
Nonyl Alcohol	$C_9H_{18}(HO)$		American Petroleum.	
Sexdecyl Alcohol	$C_{16}H_{32}(HO)$	Cetyl Alcohol.	Spermaceti and Potash.	$C_{16}H_{31}O_2C_{16}H_{32} + KHO = KC_{16}H_{31}O_2 + C_{16}H_{32}(HO)$
Ceryl Alcohol	$C_{27}H_{55}(HO)$		Chinese Wax and Potash.	$C_{27}H_{55}O_2C_{27}H_{55} + KHO = KC_{27}H_{55}O_2 + C_{27}H_{55}(HO)$
Myricyl Alcohol	$C_{30}H_{61}(HO)$		Bees Wax and Potash.	The decomposition is like the preceding.

Besides these monatomic Alcohols we have others constituted as follows:—Vinyl Alcohol $C_2H_3(HO)$; Allyl Alcohol $C_3H_6(HO)$; Camphol $C_{10}H_{11}(HO)$; Styryl Alcohol $C_9H_9(HO)$; Cholesterine $C_{28}H_{49}(HO)$.

POLYATOMIC ALCOHOLS AND SOME

Diatomie Alcohols.	$(C_nH_{2n})^{11}(HO)_2$	They are called Glycols. Four only of these Alcohols are known.	They are Ethene Alcohol $C_2H_4(HO)_2$; Propene Alcohol $C_3H_6(HO)_2$;
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PROPERTIES, &c.	TESTS AND REMARKS.
There are 10 of these Isomeric Alcohols, viz.: 3 primary, 4 secondary, and 3 tertiary. Unimportant.	
A colorless oily aromatic liquid, insoluble in water. Sp. gr. 0.819.	
A limpid oily aromatic liquid, sp. gr. 0.823.	It is soluble in water. Castor Oil contains Ricinoleic Acid.
A liquid, boils at 196°C. (305°F.) sp. gr. 0.899.	
Is in white crystals.	Spermaceti is composed of Palmitate of Cetyl.
A waxy substance.	This wax is the Cerotate of Cetyl.
A crystalline substance with a silky lustre.	Wax contains Myricin which is the Palmitate of Myriacyl.

Primary Aromatic Alcohols :—Benzyl Alcohol $C_6H_5(OH)$; Xylyl Alcohol $C_6H_4(OH)$; Cymyl Alcohol $C_{10}H_{12}(OH)$; Sycoceryl Alcohol $C_{16}H_{22}(OH)$. *Secondary Aromatic Alcohols* :—Phenol (or Carbolic Acid) $C_6H_5(OH)$ and Cresol $C_6H_5(OH)_2$.

OF THEIR PRINCIPAL DERIVATIVES.

Butylene Alcohol $C_4H_8(OH)_2$;
Octene Alcohol $C_8H_{16}(OH)_2$.

In these Alcohols H_2 is replaced by $(OH)_2$.



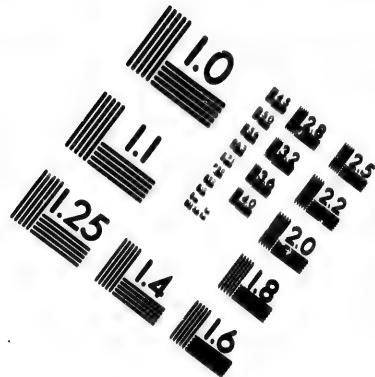
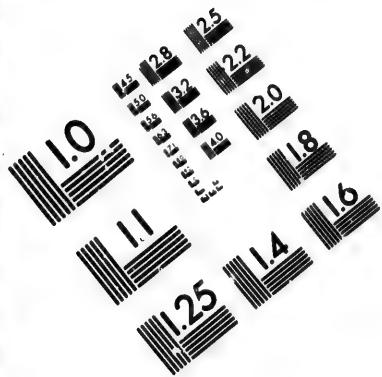
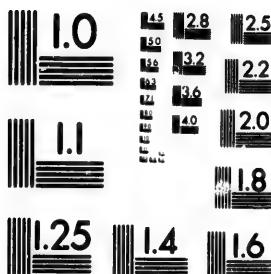
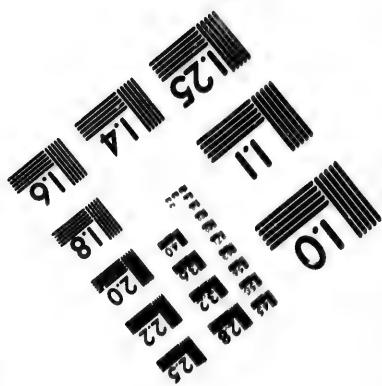


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SUBSTANCES.	FORMULE.	SYNONYMS.	PREPARED FROM.	PROCESS AND DECOMPOSITIONS.
Triatomic Alcohols.	$(C_nH_{2n})^{III}(HO)_3$		Only 3 are described.	Propenyl Alcohol $C_3H_5(HO)_3$; Quintenyl Alcohol $C_5H_9(HO)_3$;
	$CHCl_3$	Methenyl Chloride, Chloroform.	Ethyl Alcohol and Chlorinated Lime.	$2C_2H_5(HO) + 5CaCl_2O_2 = 2CaCO_3 + 2CaCl_2$ + $CaH_2O_2 + 4H_2O + 2CHCl_3$
	$CHBr_3$	Bromoform.	Bromine, Potash, Alcohol.	
	CHI_3	Iodoform.	Iodine, Potash, Alcohol.	
	$C_3H_5(HO)_3$	Propenyl Alcohol or Glycerin.	Suet and Potash.	$C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3 + 3KHO =$ $3KC_{18}H_{35}O_2 + C_3H_5(HO)_3$
	$C_5H_9(NO_3)_3$	Nitro-glycerin.	Glycerin, Nitric', Sulphuric'.	$C_3H_5(HO)_3 + 3HNO_3 = 3H_2O + C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$
Tetratomic Alcohol.	$(C_4H_8)^{IV}(HO)_4$	Erythrite.	Is the only one known.	Exists in the <i>proto-coccus vulgaris</i> .
Pentatomic Alcohols.	$(C_5H_8)^{V}(HO)_5$	Pinite.		Found in the sap of the Californian pine.
	$(C_6H_8)^{V}(HO)_5$	Quercite.		May be obtained from acorns.
Hexatomic Alcohols.	$(C_6H_8)^{VI}(HO)_6$	Mannite.	Exists in Manna.	Also in some sea-weeds and Mushrooms.
	$(C_6H_8)^{VI}(HO)_6$	Dulcite.		Exists in <i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i> .

PROPERTIES, &c.	TESTS AND REMARKS.
Methenyl Alcohol $\text{CH}(\text{HO})_3$; the latter has not yet been isolated, but its ethers are important, being Chloroform, &c.	In these Alcohols $(\text{HO})_2$ replace H_2 .
A colorless liquid, sp. gr. 1.48, of vapor 4.116, boils at 61°C . (141°F .), burns with a green flame; is anesthetic.	To detect it in fluids.—Put the fluid in a test tube, heat and as Cl_2 and HCl pass off, test for them with Silver Nitrate, or with Potassium Iodide and Starch.
A heavy volatile liquid. Sp. gr. 2.9.	
A yellow crystalline solid.	
A colorless, viscid liquid, sweet, sp. gr. 1.27, not fermentable, mixes with water.	Suet is composed of the Stearate of Glycerin. Heated Glycerin gives off an irritating vapor called Acrolein $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}$
A heavy oily explosive liquid, used for blasting.	Extremely dangerous to handle as it is so explosive.
A saccharine substance in large transparent crystals.	Sweet, soluble in water and not fermentable.
Is in hard sweet nodules.	Not fermentable. Two Pentatomic Alcohols only are known; this and the next one to be described.
Is in hard gritty soluble crystals.	
Thin 4-sided prisms, sweet, soluble in water.	Not fermentable except under unusual conditions.
Is in sweet crystalline prisms.	Most vegetable sugars are included in this class of Alcohols.

Class III. HALOID ETHERS.—These are compounds of hydro-carbon radicals with the Halogens Cl, Br and I, such as $(\text{CH}_3)^1\text{Cl}$, or Methyl Chloride; $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)^1\text{Br}$, Ethyl Bromide; $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)^1\text{I}$, or Propenyl Iodide, which have been already described at page 80.

Class IV. OXYGEN ETHERS—which are compounds of hydro-carbon radicals with O; examples, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$ or Ethyl Oxide; $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{O}$ Ethene Oxide, &c., they are also called *Alcoholic Oxides* and are described at page 82.

Class V. MERCAPTANS—so called from their readiness to unite with Mercury (*corpora mercurio apta*) or Sulphur Alcohols, are compounds analogous to the Alcohols, but the O of the HO is replaced by S as in Methyl Mercaptan $(\text{CH}_3)\text{HS}$ which however has been fully described at page 80, as well as Ethyl Mercaptan $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{HS}$ at page 82.

Class VI. SELENIUM ALCOHOLS are analogous to the Mercaptans but Se is substituted for the S in these compounds.

Class VII. SULPHUR AND SELENIUM ETHERS are similar compounds to the Oxygen Lthers, but S and Se are substituted for the Oxygen in these preparations.

Class VIII. COMPOUND ETHERS are produced by the substitution of an alcohol-radical for an atom of H of an acid, in precisely the same manner as an ordinary metallic salt is formed; $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ Monethylic Sulphate; $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SO}_4$ Diethylic Sulphate. These preparations are also commonly reffered as *Ethereal Salts*. Numerous examples have been already given in the preceding tables.

Certain vegetable principles called *Glucosides* are regarded as Compound Ethers of the Alcohols, these on ebullition with a dilute acid yield glucose, hence the name; they are:—

1. *Aesculin* $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{12}$, from Horse-chestnuts.
2. *Amygdalin* $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{37}\text{NO}_{11}, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from Almonds.
3. *Cathartic Acid* $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{SO}_{3}$, from Senna.
4. *Chitin* $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_6$ from some Insects.
5. *Coloxythin* $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{12}$, from Bitter apple.
6. *Gallotannin* $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{17}$, from Nutgalls.
7. *Convolvulin* $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{18}$ from Jalap.
8. *Glycyrrhizin* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_9$, from Licorice.
9. *Digitalin* $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_{15}$ from Foxglove.
10. *Phlorizin* $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{10}, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from Apple-tree bark.
11. *Salicin* $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_7$ from Poplars and Willows.
12. *Elaterin* $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_5$, from Squirting Cucumbers.
13. *Helioin* $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$, from Salicin and Nitric'.
14. *Guaiacin* $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_5$ (?) from Lignum vitæ.
15. *Thujin* $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{12}$ from Arbor vitæ.
16. *Jalapin* $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{16}$ from Jalap.
17. *Myronio'* $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{NS}_2\text{O}_{10}$ from Mustard.
18. *Santonin* $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$ from Santonica.
19. *Quercitrin* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{17}$, from Gall oak.
20. *Scammonin* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{16}$ from Scammony.
21. *Populin* $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_9$ from the Aspen.
22. *Saponin* $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_9$ from Soap wort.
23. *Solanine* $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_{16}$ from Bittersweet.
24. *Arbutin* $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7$ from Bearberry.
25. *Xanthorhamnin* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{14}$ from Buckthorn.

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Class IX. ALDEHYDES.—These are compounds produced by the oxydation of Alcohols by which Hydrogen is removed; thus, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} + \text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$ or Aldehyde; they readily undergo decomposition, becoming further oxydized by the absorption of O from the atmosphere, and are thus converted into organic acids, example $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ or Acetic'. Aldehydes can be reconverted into Alcohols by means of nascent H, they are.—

Formic	Aldehyde	CH_2O	Glualhylio	Aldehyde	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$	Cumic	Aldehyde	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$
Acetic	"	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$	Caprylic	"	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$	Sycoerylic	"	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}$
Propionic	"	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$	Eudic	"	$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}$	Cinnamis	"	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}$
Butyric	"	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$	Acrylic	"	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{O}$	Salicylic	"	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$
Valeric	"	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$	Benzolic	"	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}$	Anisic	"	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$
Caproic	"	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$	Toluic	"	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$			

That class of substances called *Glucoses* may be considered to be the Aldehydes of Alcohols; these are all composed of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ they are:—

1. Ordinary *Glucose* or Grape sugar.
2. *Levulose* from Cane sugar and Nitro'.
3. *Maltose* from Malt.
4. *Mannitose* from Mannite.
5. *Galactose* from Milk sugar and an acid.
6. *Inosite* from Flesh of animals.
7. *Sorbit* from Red-ash berries.
8. *Eucolyn* from Australian Manna.

Polyglucosic Alcohols are compounds that contain less H and O than the molecules of Glucose from which they are supposed to be formed; thus, $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (or Glucose)— H_2O yield $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ or a substance called Diglucosic Alcohol, which is ordinary Cane sugar the only one of this series known, though others are supposed to exist; while Starch, Cellulose and allied substances are to be regarded, as Oxygen Ethers or Anhydrides of the higher orders of these Polyglucosic Alcohols. The principles included under this head are:—

Melitose $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ from the Eucalyptus.

Trehalose $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from Trehala Manna.

Mycose $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from Ergot of Rye.

Lactose $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ from Milk.

Arabin $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ from Gum Acacia.

Mucilage from Salep; *Bassorin* from Gum Tragacanth, and *Cerasin* from Cherry tree gum, are all of the same composition as Starch $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or more probably $C_{18}H_{30}O_{15}$. Starch is also included under this series as well as *Dextrine*, which is formed by boiling it with Sulphuric Acid or with Diastase (a principle found only in germinating grain), these two agents make the Starch take up one molecule of H_2O and it then splits up; thus, $C_{18}H_{30}O_{15} + H_2O = C_6H_{12}O_6$ (or Glucose) $+ 2C_6H_{10}O_5$ (or Dextrine); the latter is sold in commerce under the name of *British Gum*, and is usually prepared by heating common potato-starch at a temperature of $400^\circ C$ ($752^\circ F$) till it acquires a yellowish tint and becomes entirely soluble in water. *Inulin* from Dahlia roots, as well as *Lignin* and *Cellulose* from plants, have also the same composition as Starch, and like it are also convertible into Grape Sugar. *Glycogen* $C_6H_{10}O_5$ a principle derived from the liver of animals (exists in Cod Liver Oil) and also from the muscles of the foetus; white, amorphous, starch-like and not fermentable, is also convertible into Glucose by the action of the blood, salivary and pancreatic secretions, or by boiling it with dilute acids or with *Diastase*.

Class X. ORGANIC ACIDS.—These are formed from the Alcohols by the substitution of O for H_2 , and they may be regarded as compounds of (HO) Hydroxyl with oxygenated radicals; thus, C_2H_6O (alcohol) $+ O_2$ becomes $H_2O + C_2H_4O_2$ (or Acetic') $= C_2H_5(OH)$.

An Alcohol may produce one or several acids; the number, however, which each Alcohol will furnish may be ascertained with accuracy by finding out how often the group CH_2OH can be formed from its molecule, for the production of the acid is due to the substitution of O for the H_2 in this group, and hence results an acid-radical $COHO$ called *Oxatyl*; thus, Ethene Alcohol $C_2H_6O_2 = 2CH_2OH$ which may become oxidized and produce $C_2H_4O_3$, i. e. $CH_2HO.COHO$ or Glycollic', or it may become further oxidized and furnish $C_2H_2O_4$, i. e. $COHO.COHO$ or Oxalic'; according as H_2 or $2H_2$ have been removed and O or O_2 have been substituted for the H so displaced. And moreover the basic power of the acid depends upon the number of molecules of *Oxatyl* which it contains, which is the same as saying that it depends upon the number of Hydrogen molecules (H_2) which have been removed from the original Alcohol and that have been replaced by a corresponding quantity or proportion of Oxygen.

The following is a list of the vegetable Acids:—

Formic'	Acetic'	Propionic'	Butylic'	Valerianic'	Caproic'	Oenanthylie'	Meconic'
Capric'	Rutic'	Pelargonic'	Lauric'	Myristic'	Palmitic'	Margaric'	Quinic'
Stearic'	Arachic'	Behenio'	Cerotic'	Melysio'	Amylio'	Pyrottereboic'	Sulphobenzoic'
Damaluric'	Damolic'	Moringic'	Cimicic'	Crotonic'	Physetoleic'	Hypogaeic'	Tannic'
Gaidic'	Oleic'	Elaidic'	Angelic'	Doeglio'	Brassic'	Erucic'	Mannitic'
Parasorbic'	Campheic'	Hydrobenzoic'	Benzoic'	Toluiic'	Xylic'	Culinic'	Sulphonaphthallic'

Alphoymic'	Hippuric'	Cinnamic'	Atropic'	Glycollic'	Lactic'	Oxybutyric'	Racemic'
Oxyvaleric'	Leucic'	Peruvic'	Guaiacic'	Salicylic'	Creosotic'	Convolvulinolic'	Saccharic''
Phloretic'	Thymotic'	Coumaric'	Oxybenzoic'	Parabenzozoic'	Formobenzozoic'	Jalapinoleic'	Isethionic
Carboresylic'	Anisic'	Benzilic'	Oxalic'	Malonic'	Succinic'	Ricinoleic'	Rhodizonic'
Pyrotartaric'	Adipic'	Pimelic'	Suberic'	Anchoic'	Sebic'	Thymylcarbonic'	Mucic'
Rocellic'	Funaric'	Maleic'	Itaconic'	Citraconic'	Mesaconic'	Camphoric'	Comenic'
Mellitic'	Quinonic'	Orsellinic'	Evernic'	Phthallic'	Terephthallic'	Insolinic'	Sulphacetic'
Glyoxylic'	Glyceric'	Oxysalicylic'	Eugentic'	Piperic'	Malic'	Aconitic'	Pyromaconic'
Carballylic'	Erythric'	Gallic'	Tartaric'	Citric'	Opionic'	Hemipinic'	Sulphopropionic'

Class XI. ACID HALIDES are compounds of the organic acids with the Halogens Cl, I and Br—they are defined to be compounds of oxygenated or acid radicals with Cl, &c., example C_2H_5OCl or Acetyl Chloride.

Class XII. ACID OXIDES frequently termed *Anhydrous Acids* or *Anhydrides*. These are to be regarded as holding the same position to the acids, that the Alcoholic oxides or Oxygen Ethers do to the Alcohols, example $(C_2H_5O)_2O$ or Acetic Oxide.

Class XIII. KETONES—These are substances derived from Aldehydes by substituting an *Alcohol radical* for an atom of H in a group of its atoms of COH; thus, CH_3COH Acetic Aldehyde becomes CH_3COCH_3 or Acetone.

Class XIV. AMINES or COMPOUND AMMONIAS.—These are compounds formed by the substitution of *Alcohol radicals* for the H in NH_3 (Ammonia); and as one or more molecules (such as NH_3 , N_2H_6 , N_3H_9 , N_4H_{12}) may be engaged in the formation of the compound, so they are termed *Monamines*, *Diamines*, *Triamines*, &c. These are also said to be Primary, Secondary and Tertiary according as one or more of the H atoms are replaced by the radical.

It is not necessary however that each H atom should be replaced by the same radical, these may indeed all differ, the following are examples.

$\begin{cases} H \\ H \\ H \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ H \\ H \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ H \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ C_2H_5 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ C_2H_5 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ C_3H_5 \\ C_3H_{11} \end{cases}$
Ammonia.	Methylamine.	Dimethylamine.	Trimethylamine.	Dimethyl—Ethylamine.	Methyl—Ethyl—Amylamine.	

The Amines are sometimes called *Alcohol bases*, they are also considered to be compounds of Alcohol-radicals with Amidogen (NH_2),^I Imidogen (NH)^{II} and Trivalent (N)^{III}. These compounds unite with acids and form salts. Those in which the H is wholly replaced with radicals are called *Nitriles*.

Under this head the vegetable Alkaloids are to be considered as they appear to be substitution products of NH_2 ; as well as some other substances that are derived from the animal kingdom, such as:—Sarcine, Guanine, Guanidine, Xanthine, Creatine, Creatinine, and Sarcoine; the vegetable Alkaloids are Morphine, Narcotine, Thebaine, Quinine, Cinchonine, Quinicine, Quinidine, Cinchonicine, Cinchonidine, Quinidine, Strychnine, Brucine, Veratrine, Colchicine, Caffeine, Theine, Apomorphia, Codeia, Thebaia, Papaverine, Opianine, Narceine, Cryptopia, Meconine, Laudanine, Codamine, Pseudomorphia, Protopine, Laudanosine, Hydrocotarnine, Cinchovatine, Quinicine, Theobromine, Berberine, Piperine, Conine, Nicotine, Sparteine, Conhydrine, Daturine, Atropine, Solanine, Aconitine, Delphinine, Emetine, Curarine, Nectandrine, Beberine, Capsicine, Pelosine, Hyoscamine, Lobeline, Physostigmine, Sanguinarine.

Class XV. ALCOHOLIC AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS.—These are organic compounds containing Pentad Nitrogen (N^V) in combination with Hydrogen, (N is however usually considered to be a triad, though it is sometimes also Pentad as seen in these substances). The H however in these compounds is always replaced more or less by Alcohol-radicals; thus:—

$\text{N}^V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{Cl} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{Ethylammonium Chloride.}$	$\text{N}^V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{Cl} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{Diethylammonium Chloride.}$	$\text{N}^V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{H} \\ \text{Cl} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{Triethylammonium Chloride.}$	$\text{N}^V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{Cl} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{Tetraethylammonium Chloride.}$	$\text{N}^V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{O}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{HO} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{Tetraethylammonium Hydrate.}$
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Tetraethylammonium
Hydriodate.

Class XVI. PHOSPHORUS, ARSENIC AND ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS are exactly analogous to the N compounds described in classes 14 and 15. They are also very numerous and are called *Phosphines*, *Stibines* and *Arsines*. These metals replacing as it were the N in the Ammonia, both in its triad and pentad conditions; examples:—

P^{III} { C_2H_5 C_2H_5 C_2H_5 Triethyl-Phos- phine.	P^V { CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 Cl Tetramethyl- Phosphonium Chloride.	Sb^{III} { C_2H_5 C_2H_5 C_2H_5 Triethyl Stibine.	Sb^V { C_2H_5 C_2H_5 C_2H_5 HO Tetraethyl- Antimony Hydriodate.	As^{III} { C_2H_5 C_2H_5 C_2H_5 Triethyl Arsine.	As^V { CH_3 C_2H_5 C_2H_5 Methyl-triethyl Arsonium Chloride
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Class XVII. ORGANO-METALLIC COMPOUNDS.—The foregoing class might be included in this one but omitting it, the present class contains all other compounds formed between metals and organic radicals, such as Ethyl, Methyl and Amyl, these are: $Zn^{II}(C_2H_5)_2$, $Al^{III}(CH_3)_3$, and $Pb^{IV}(C_2H_5)_4$.

Class XVIII. AMIDES may like Amines be *Monatomic*, *Diatomeric* or *Triatomic*, *Primary*, *Secondary* or *Tertiary* and for the same reasons as were given regarding the Amines, which they resemble in composition in every respect but one, and that is that they form their compounds with *Acid-radicals* replacing the H of Ammonia, instead of the Alcohol-radicals as the Amines do. Those which contain (NH_3^{II}) *Imidogen* combined with Dyad Acid-radicals are named *Imides*. Examples:—

$C_2H_5O_2H_2N$ Acetamide; $(C_4H_4O_2)^{II}HN$ Succinimide.

Class XIX. AMIC ACIDS.—These are composed of dyad and triad acid-radicals in combination with both Amidogen (NH_3) and Hydroxyl (HO)—examples: $(C_4H_4O_2)^{II}HO_2H_2N$ Succinamic Acid.

Class XX is supposed here to embrace all those Organic substances that cannot with correctness be included in any of the preceding classes or groups. These substances are still exceedingly numerous and are derived more especially from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, such as Albumen, Fibrin, Casein, &c. To enter into a full description of these in a condensed work of this kind, would be superfluous: one however Cyanogen is of such importance that more than a passing remark concerning it becomes necessary.

SUBSTANCES.	FORMULÆ, &c.	SYNONYMS.	PREPARED FROM.	DECOMPOSITIONS.
Cyanogen	CN ^{II} Symbol Cy.		Heat Mercury Cyanide.	Hg ^{II} (CN) ₂ =2CN+Hg
	CNH or HCy	(1) Hydrated. { Hydrocyanic' Prussic' (2) Anhydrous. {	Potassium Ferrocyanide and Sulphuric'	2K ₄ Fe ^{II} Cy ₂ +3H ₂ SO ₄ = K ₄ Fe ^{II} Cy ₂ +3K ₂ SO ₄ +6HCy
	KCy	Potassium Cyanide.	Mercuric Cyanide and Sulphuretted Hydrogen	Hg ^{II} (CN) ₂ +H ₂ S=Hg ^{II} S+2CNH
	Hg ^{II} Cy ₂	Mercuric Cyanide.	Potassium Carbonate and Ferrocyanide.	K ₄ Fe ^{II} Cy ₂ +K ₂ CO ₃ =KCy ₂ +Fe+CO ₂ + 5KCy
	CNHO	Cyanic'	Mercuric Oxide and Prussic'	HgO+2HCy=Hg ^{II} Cy ₂ +H ₂ O boil and evap- orate.
	C ₂ N ₂ H ₂ O ₂	Fulminic'	Heat dried Cyanuric'	
	C ₂ N ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Cyanuric'	Silver, Ethyl Nitrite and Nitrous'	Ag ₂ +C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂ +HNO ₃ =Ag ₂ C ₂ N ₂ H ₄ O ₂ + 2H ₂ O
	NH ₄ CNO "Urea"	Ammonium Cyanate.	Urea and Chlorine gas.	NH ₄ Cl which forms must be dissolved out with water.
	K ₄ Fe ^{II} Cy ₂	Potassium Ferrocyanide	Cyanic' vapor & NH ₃ gas.	A white crystalline solid is formed which
	4Fe ^{III} Cy ₂ , 3Fe ^{II} Cy ₂	Ferric Ferrocyanide.	Horn, Hide parings, old Iron & Potash Carbonate.	6KCNS+Fe ₂ =K ₂ S+5Fe ^{II} S+K ₄ Fe ^{II} Cy ₂ this Sulphur is derived from the tissues used.
Ferriogen	K ₄ Fe ^{III} Cy ₂	Red Prussiate.	Ferrocyanide & Chlorine.	3K ₄ Fe ^{II} Cy ₂ +2Fe ₂ ^{III} Cl ₆ =12KCl+4Fe ^{III} Cy ₂ 3Fe ^{II} Cy ₂

PROPERTIES.	TESTS AND REMARKS.
A colorless inflammable gas, burns with a purple flame, liquifiable, very poisonous ; sp. gr. 1.806.	It must be collected over Mercury.
A colorless solution, very poisonous, may be Hydrated or Anhydrous. Sp. gr. of the former is 0.997. It does not mix readily with water, odor peculiar.	Tests for Prussic'—1. Its odor ; 2. Iron Sulphate and Potash gives Prussian blue ; 3. Silver Nitrate gives a white precipitate, soluble in Ammonia.
A thin colorless volatile fluid, intensely poisonous, sp. gr. 0.696. In cubic or octahedral crystals, soluble in water.	(4) Ammonium Sulphide and a Persalt of Iron gives blood-red.
In white translucent prisms.	(5) If any change be produced on the addition of Iodo-cyanide of Mercury or Potassium ; it indicates the presence of some other acid, introduced often to retard decomposition in the HCy solution.
A limpid colorless pungent liquid, decomposes speedily. The Fulminate separates in brilliant plates, fearfully explosive.	To detect the strength of any solution of Prussic'—Add a solution of Silver Nitrate to 100 grains of the solution, as long as a precipitate falls, collect this, dry and weigh it, divide its weight by 5, the answer will be the per-cent-age ; thus, if 20 grains fell, there is 4 per cent. present.
In colorless efflorescent crystals. When heated gives off NH ₃ , and Urea is left behind.	
Large transparent yellow crystals ; called Yellow Prussiate of Potash.	
Called Prussian Blue and used as a pigment.	
Ruby-red permanent crystals, called Red Prussiate of Potash.	

Isomerism, Metamerism and Polymerism. When bodies possess the same per-cent-age composition, but differ in physical properties, they are said to be *Isomeric*. Such instances are comparatively rare among Inorganic substances, but in Organic we meet with them very frequently; some indeed resembling each other so closely that not only do they present the same empirical formulæ, but also undergo analogous decompositions and transformations with heat and with chemical reagents, as for example Oils of Turpentine, Orange and Juniper, which are all composed of $C_{10}H_{16}$; to such the term *Isomerism* more correctly belongs: for there is a second group of these bodies which, though presenting the same empirical formulæ, do not yield analogous products with heat, &c., such are said to be *Metameric*: while a third group is called *Polymeric*, because their molecule consists of two or three molecules of the isomeric combined, as is the case with $C_{20}H_{32}$, $C_{30}H_{48}$, &c. Among these latter again we may meet with some that are truly *Isomeric* and others that prove themselves to be *Metameric* when acted upon by chemical agents or by heat. The formation of the *Isomerides*, *Metamerides* and *Polymerides* can only be accounted for on the supposition that the atoms of which each is composed must be united together differently.

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INDEX.

Acids:

Acetic.....74-82
Antimonic.....64
Arsenic.....68
Arsenious.....68
Boracic.....28
Carbamic.....42
Carbolic.....85
Carbonic.....13
Chloric.....16
Chlorhydric.....14
Chlorous.....16
Chromic.....68
Cyanic.....94
Cyanuric.....94
Definition of.....33
Ethylsulphuric.....82
Ferric.....58
Fulminic.....94
Hydrobromic.....19
Hydrochloric.....14
Hydrocyanic.....94
Hydrofluoric.....18
Hydrofluosilicic.....18
Hydroselenic.....24
Hydrosulphuric.....22
Hypobromous.....19
Hypochlorous.....14
Hypophosphorous.....26

Acids:

Hypoal sulphuric.....22
Hypoal sulphurous.....22
Manganic.....60
Metaphosphoric.....28
Metantimonic.....64
Metastannic.....61
Methylsulphuric.....80
Muriatic.....14
Nitric.....10
Nitro-hydrochloric.....14
Nitrous.....10
Organic.....74-90
Orthophosphoric.....28
Pentathionic.....22
Perchloric.....16
Permanganic.....60
Phosphoric.....28
Phosphorous.....28
Prussic.....94
Pyrophosphoric.....28
Selenhydric.....24
Selenic.....24
Selenious.....24
Silicic.....30
Stannic.....60
Sulph-hydric.....22
Sulphuric.....20
Sulphurous.....20

Acids:

Tetrathionic.....22
Thiosulphuric.....22
Trithionic.....22
Acids, Amic.....93
Acid Halides.....91
Acid Oxides.....91
Affinity, Chemical.....30
Air, Atmospheric.....8
Alcohols.....74, 79, 80-87
Alcohol bases.....92
Alcoholic Amm. Comp's.....92
" Oxydes.....91
Alcohol radicals.....74, 79
Aldehydes.....74, 82, 89
Alkaloids.....92
Alloys.....52
Aluminum and its salts.....54
Amalgams.....53
Amic Acids.....93
Amides.....93
Amidogen.....92
Amines.....91
Ammonia gas.....16
Ammonium and Salts.....40
Amm.-Magnesian Ph sp. 45
Bromine and compounds.....18
Bromoform.....86
Bronze.....52
Antimony and Salts.....64

Anhydride Sulphuric.....20 Anhydride Sulphurous.....20 Aqua Fortis.....10

" Regia.....14
Argentum and salts.....42
Aromatic Alcohols.....85
Arsenic and Salts.....68
Arsines.....93
Atmosphere.....8
Atomic theory.....3
" weights.....1, 2, 3
Attraction, Chemical.....30
Aurum, (Gold).....54
Azote.....8
Barium and salts.....44
Bell metal.....52
Beryllium.....50
Bismuth and salts.....68
Bisulphide of Carbon.....22
Black flux.....67
Borax.....38
Boron & its compounds.....28
Brass.....52
Britannia metal.....53
British gum.....90
Chlorine and comp's.....14-16
Chloroform.....86
Choke damp.....12
Chromium and comp's.....6
Cinnabar.....50

Classification of non-metals..	13	Elementary bodies, table of	2	Glycols.....	84	Hydrogen Phosphate...	28	Litharge.....	50
" metals..	33	Equations.....	1, 5	Gold and salts.....	54	Selenate.....	24	Lithium and salts..	42
" organic bodies..	76	Erbium.....	52	Standard.....	53	Silicate.....	30	Loudstone.....	58
Cobalt	62	Ethane.....	75, 77	Grape Sugar.....	89	Sulphate.....	20	Magnesium and salts..	44
Colloids.....	30	Ethene.....	12, 78	Gravity specific.....	5	Sulphide.....	22	Maltose	89
Coefficients.....	1	Ether	74, 82	Gun metal.....	52	Sulphite	20	Manganese and salts..	80
Columbium (Niobium)..	66	Ethereal Salts.....	88	Halides, Organic Acid..	91	Sulphuretted ..	22	Mannite	86
Combination by volume..	5	Ethers Haloid.....	88	Haloid Ethers.....	88	Hydroxyl.....	79	Mannitose	89
" by weight..	1-3	" Oxygen	88	" Salts	32	Hypochlorous Acid...	14	Marsh gas.....	12
Compound Ammonias..	91	" Selenium.....	88	Halogen radicals	32	Hypophosphorous Acid..	26	Marsh's test.....	67
" Ethers.....	88	" Sulphur.....	88	Hausmannite	60	Pyposulphuric	22	Massicot.....	50
" Radicals	73	Ethyl Alcohol & compd's..	82	Heptyl Alcohol.....	84	Pyrosulphuric	22	Mellitose	89
Copper and its salts..	46, 48	Ethylene	12	Hexad metals.....	33	Hydrosulphuric	22	Mercaptan	82, 88
Copperas	59	Ethylenic dichloride..	13	Hexyl Alcohol.....	84	Ice.....	6	" Methyl.....	80
Corrosive Sublimate	48	Euchlorine	17	Homologous series.....	75	Imides	93	Mercury and salts..	48, 50
Crystalloids	30	Ferricyanogen salts.....	94	Hydrargy'm (Mercury)48-50		Imidogen	92	Mercuric Cyanide	94
Cyanogen & compounds..	94	Ferrocyanogen salts.....	94	Hydrides of Alcohol ra-		Indium.....	62	Metals, definition of ..	32
Cyanic Acid.....	94	Ferrum and salts.....	58	dicals	74	Inflammable air	6	" classification of..	33
Cyanuric Acid.....	94	Fire damp.....	12	Hydriodic Acid.....	11	Inosite	89	Metamerism	96
Dehydrating agents.....	72	Fixed air.....	12	Hydrocarbons, table of ..	74	Iodine and compounds ..	16	Methane.....	12, 75, 77
Deoxydizing "	72	Fluorine	18	Hydrochloric Acid.....	14	Iodoform	86	Methene.....	75, 78
Dialysis	30	Flux, black	67	Hydrocyanic Acid.....	94	Iridium	56	Methyl	74
Diamond	10	Formule.....	1, 4	Hydrofluoric Acid.....	18	Iron and salts	58	" Alcohol & compd's.	80
Diagram, definition of ..	5	" Empirical	72	Hydrofluosilicic Acid ..	18	Isolagous series	76	Methenyl	76
Diastase	90	" Rational	72	Hydrogen	6	Isomerism	96	Metricial system, French..	24
Diatomic Alcohols	84	Fousel or Fusel Oil.....	82	" Borate	28	Kalium see Potash	34	Microcosmic salt	40
Didymum	52	French weights and		" Chloride	14	Ketones	91	Molecules	3
Density	5	measures	24	" Dioxide	8	Lactose	89	Molybdenum	68
Dextrine	90	Galena	50	" Fluoride	18	Lanthanum	52	Monads, non-metallic ..	13
Distillation	53	Gas, definition of a ..	5	" Fluosilicate	18	Laughing gas	8	" metallic	33
" dry or destructive..	53	German Silver	53	" Hypophosphite ..	26	Laws, Chemical	4	Monatomic Alcohols ..	80-82
" fractional	53	Glucinum (Beryllium) ..	50	" Iodide	18	Lead and salts	50	Muriatic Acid	14
Dolomite	44	Glucoses	89	" Monoxide	6	Levulose	89	Myricyl Alcohol	84
Dutch Liquid	13	Glucosides	88	" Nitrate	10	Lignin	90	Natrium and salts	38
Dyads, non-metallic	13	Glycerin	86	" Nitrite	10	Lime and salts	46	Nickel	62
" metallic	33	" Nitro-	86	" Perchlorate ..	16	Liquids, definition of ..	36	Nitre	

Nitre Cubic.....	38	Persulphide of Hydrogen.....	22	Purple of Cassius.....	54	Silver and salts.....	42	Tin and salts.....	60
" Sweet spirits of.....	83	Perchloric Acid.....	16	Pyrites.....	58	" Standard.....	52	Titanium.....	58
Nitric Acid.....	10	Pewter.....	52	Quadrivalents, non-metal.....	13	Sodium and Salts.....	38-40	Triads, non-metallic.....	13
Nitrides.....	92	Phenol.....	85	" metals.....	33	Solder.....	52	" metallic.....	33
Nitrous Acid.....	10	Phlorizin.....	88	Quantivalence.....	3, 12	Solids, definition of.....	5	Trinomic Alcohols.....	86
Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.....	14	Phosgene gas.....	13	" variations in.....	70	Specific gravity.....	5	Tridecane.....	77
Nitroglycerin.....	86	Phosphine.....	93	Quartane.....	75, 77	Spirit rectified.....	83	Trigintene.....	78
Nitrogen and compounds.....	8	Phosphorus & compounds.....	26	Quartene.....	75, 78	" proof.....	83	Trithionic Acid.....	22
Nomenclature.....	4	Platinum and salts.....	56	Quinquevalents, metallic.....	33	Speculum metal.....	52	Tungsten.....	68
Nonane.....	77	Plumbago.....	10	Quinide e.....	77	Stannum (Tin).....	60	Type-metal.....	52
Nonene.....	78	Plumbum and salts.....	50	Radicals, Compound.....	73-74	Starch.....	90	Uranium and salts.....	62
Non-metallic elements.....	13	Polyatomic Alcohols.....	84	Red Lead.....	50	Stibines.....	92	Urea.....	94
Nonyl Alcohol.....	84	Polyglucosic Alcohols.....	89	Reinsch's test.....	67	Stibium (Antimony).....	64	Valeric Acid.....	74
Nordhausen Sulph'c Acid.....	20	Polymerism.....	96	Rhodium.....	56	Stilbene.....	79	Vanadium.....	66
Notation, Chemical.....	1-2	Potassium and salts.....	34, 56	Ruthenium.....	42	Strontium and Salts.....	46	Vermilion.....	50
Octane.....	77	" Cyanide.....	94	Salammoniac.....	40	Styrl Alcohol.....	84	Vinyl Alcohol.....	84
Octene.....	78	" Manganate.....	60	Salt, definition of a.....	32	Sublimation.....	53	Vitriol blue.....	48
Octyl Alcohol.....	84	" Permanganate.....	60	Salt, definition of a.....	32	Sulphur & compounds.....	20, 22	" green.....	59
Enanthylc Acid.....	74	" Ferrate.....	58	" Acid.....	32	Sulphur Alcohols & Ethers.....	88	" oil of.....	20
Olefiant gas.....	12	" Ferrocyanide.....	94	" Common.....	38	" white.....	46	Volume, combining.....	5
Olefines.....	75-78	" Ferricyanide.....	94	" Efflorescent.....	32	Water.....	6	Water.....	6
Organic Acid Oxides.....	91	" Metantimonate.....	64	" Ethereal.....	88	Symbols.....	1-2	" oxygenated.....	8
" Acids.....	90	" Antimonate	64	" Deliquescent.....	32	Synthesis.....	4	" of crystallization.....	7
" Chemistry.....	71	" Chromate.....	68	" Haloid	32	Tantalum.....	66	Weights, French.....	24
Organometallic compd's.....	93	" Bichromate	68	" Normal	32	Tellurium.....	24	Weights, Atomic, table of.....	1-2
Orthophosphoric Acid.....	28	Precipitate, Red.....	48	" Neutral	32	Terbium.....	2	White Lead.....	50
Osmium.....	58	Proof Spirit.....	83	" Permanent.....	32	Tetrads, non-metallic.....	13	White Vitriol.....	46
Oxatyl.....	90	Propane.....	75, 77	Saltpetre	36	Wolfram.....	68		
Oxides.....	4	Propene.....	75	Scheele's green.....	67	Tetrathionic Acid.....	22	Wood Spir't.....	80
Oxygen.....	6	Propyl.....	74	" Alcohols & Ethers.....	82	Terpenes.....	78	Xylyl Alcohol.....	85
" -Ethers.....	88	Propyl Alcohol.....	82	" Septivintene.....	78	Thalium.....	54	Yttrium.....	52
Ozone.....	6	Propenyl Alcohol.....	86	" Sexdecene.....	78	Thermometers.....	31	Zinc and salts.....	46
Palladium.....	56	Prussian blue.....	94	" Sedecyl Alcohol.....	84	Thiosulphuric Acid.....	22	Zirconium	2
Paraffins.....	75	Pruissiate of Potash red.....	94	Sextine.....	75-78	Thorium.....	52		
Pentad metals.....	33	" " yellow.....	94	Silicon and compounds.....	30	Thujin	88		

